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ATLANTIC EDITION

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EDUCATOR SAILS TO FURTHER NEW MOVE FOR PEACE

Dr. A. O. Thomas to Promote Work of Educational Co-operation in Europe

PLANS CONCRETE USE OF PRESENT METHODS

Will Discuss Ways and Means With Leaders in Every Important Capital

By a Staff Correspondent
AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 25—Bound on a mission whose aim it is to promote in a renewed and practical way, international peace and good-will by means of education, Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, Maine State Superintendent of Schools, and president of the World Federation of Education Associations, has sailed for Europe from New York.

The work of educational co-operation, which Dr. Thomas will undertake in most of the important capitals of Europe, has progressed largely beyond the stage of theory, and has entered upon the practical phase of actual organization. Instead of merely urging an educational enterprise in a series of addresses, Dr. Thomas will begin the concrete work of putting such co-operation into actual effect.

In Paris, for instance, he will meet and tell about methods to a group, not of French teachers, but of French and German teachers, sitting jointly. This firm and friendly alliance of elementary teachers who guide the educational destinies of French and German youth, is characterized by Dr. Thomas as one of the most hopeful signs in Europe.

Most Important Feature of Mission

What Dr. Thomas regards as the most important feature of his mission will be a series of meetings and conferences which he will have with members of the Comité d'Entente of the League of Nations. The committee is endeavoring to arrange a plan of educational co-operation in connection, not alone with League countries, but with non-League countries as well. It has in preparation a report on the possibilities of expanding and rendering more practical educational co-operation, which will be presented this fall to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations.

It is probable that the conferences with Dr. Thomas will have an important bearing on the nature of the report which the distinguished Comité d'Entente will make. The question of educational co-operation, he believes, bears directly upon the entire world peace situation, and the questions of national rivalries, armaments, and economic jealousies.

The committee report, which discusses its possibilities, hence is regarded as of greatest significance. Dr. Thomas hopes to be present in Geneva when the report is officially made.

League Department of Education

With the hope of expanding the usefulness of League work for educational co-operation, there also will be considered, in conference with Dr. Thomas, the question of establishing a department of education in connection with the League on broader grounds than is now as signed to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The full plans of Dr. Thomas's activities at Geneva have not been completed, and it is believed likely that they will be materially expanded during the session of the Assembly in September.

Of considerable importance in his work at League headquarters will be the consideration of the problem of an auxiliary language to be taught

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1926

Men Agree to Arbitrate Wage Clause Opposes Fixed Liability Rate Traffic Rules Enforced After Sept. 1 Minor Offices Stir Activity Work Speeding on Mayflower Hotel Firemen's Strike Settled Crowds Attend Manchester Show. Mr. Coolidge the Issue, Says Mr. Bird Children Guests on Charles River

General

Federal Trade Board Urged to Help Public

Air Mapping Party Uncovers Alaskan

Educator Sails to Promote Peace

Condouriotis Resumes Greek Presidency of Tacna-Arica Urged

Hindu Air Expedition

South American Flight Planned

Miners Make Offers

Mr. Madison's Resignations

Calls Mexican Case "Strike" of Clergy

Mexican Trade Boycott Widens

Tells How Post Office Was Made

Negro Men in West

British Certains of Admission

Peace Conference to Aid Nations

Sir R. Randolph Green Made

Mr. Roosevelt Powers J. A. L.

Chinese Entry Rules Studied

Italy Helped Finance Flight

Price of Rome Winner Earned Education

Fair Dealing Key to Peace

Rumanian Oil Figures in Loan

Financial

Stocks Rally

New York and Boston Stocks

Business Men Divided on Loans

Wool Market Improving

New York Bond Market

Sports

Newport Tennis

German Athletic Championship

Grand American Handicap

Features

The Sundial

Little Halls of Fame

Sunset Stories

Radio

In the Light of Vein

The Home Forum

"Earth's Preparatory School"

Book Reviews and Literary News

The Last Leaf

Magazine Features

A Berkman Idyl

Editorials

Letters to the Editors

The National Conscience of Estonia

The Week in Berlin

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

New Plan Offered in Tacna-Arica Dispute

By the Associated Press

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 25
THE Chilean Government has received a communication from Dr. Miguel Cruchaga, Ambassador to the United States, containing a new proposal, settling the dispute between Chile and Peru over the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

The proposal is understood to be that Tacna be given to Peru, that a corridor to the sea, extending 10 kilometers north of Arica, be awarded to Bolivia, and that the remainder of the disputed territory, including the Arica-La Paz Railroad, be given to Chile.

Condouriotis Issues Message to Greek Nation

On the Abolition of the Dictatorship the Admiral Resumes Presidency

ATHENS, Aug. 25 (AP)—Admiral Condouriotis, in a message published in the *Official Gazette*, announces that he has resumed the presidency of Greece, which he relinquished when General Pangalos last year by a coup d'état overthrew his government and became dictator. Pangalos himself was overthrown last week by General Condylis and is now a prisoner on Egina Island, two miles out from Athens.

The statement of Admiral Condouriotis says: "To the people of Greece, the dictatorship being abolished I resume today the exercise of my presidential duties to which I was called by the vote of the Fourth National Assembly."

The message is dated Aug. 24.

The popular anger against General Pangalos, the deposed dictator, has made it necessary for the authorities to transfer him to Egina Island, a small island a few miles from Athens in the Gulf of Egina. Invasion of the military hospital where General Pangalos had been detained was threatened by organized mobs, and when motorcars with a strong escort arrived and removed the former president, crowds gathered and shouted denunciations against him.

Mr. Pangalos was present at the time and was quickly surrounded by a threatening mob, which was dispersed by the military forces, and General Pangalos conveyed safely to a car, which sped away. He was placed aboard a steamer and taken to Egina.

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Aug. 25—The overthrow of President Pangalos has caused a profound impression here. The Foreign Minister, Dr. Ninchitch, declared that this being an internal affair, Jugoslavia would remain neutral. He added that the whole Jugoslavia knew the great importance of friendly relations with Jugoslavia.

It was difficult to believe that the change in the government of Greece might have any influence in the matter of the treaty of alliance and the economic convention concluded recently and which was signed to both countries.

Leading to the Downfall of President Pangalos

The following article on the "situation" in Greece was written some 10 days before the incidents leading to the overthrow and arrest of President Pangalos

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—The sun of the Greek dictatorship is setting. This is the general belief, and the trend of events rather shows that General Pangalos, despite all his patriotic efforts, has failed to carry out his program though he is not the only factor responsible for this. Dwelling upon his personal defects it is to be noted that he is too militaristic and is very little of a politician, and these two traits are sufficient to upset the task before him which needed much statesmanship and less militarism.

Pangalos relied chiefly upon his own initiative and judgment refusing to accept other opinions. The opposition being deprived of material means to further their efforts his task was rendered comparatively easy, but as is generally the case the suppression of others' freedom seldom proves fruitful and beneficial to the suppressor. The tacit opposition of his opponents was enough to arrest and free soaring of the dictator and compel him to stop and take into serious consideration those against him. His insistence that the people had lost all confidence in the opposition proved to be false.

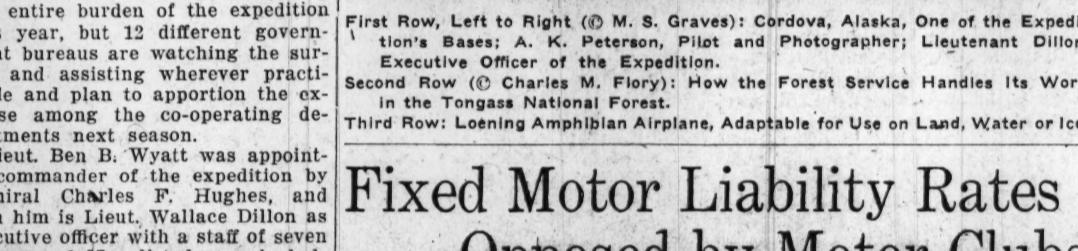
Executive

Since June 25, 1925, the date of the military coup by General Pangalos, Greece has been living under an exceptional régime. As a consequence the National Assembly was dissolved, parliamentarianism suppressed, public liberties curtailed, the freedom of the press restricted and opposition leaders prosecuted, incarcerated and exiled. The attainment of Pangalos' chief aim—the reconciliation of the Greek people was thus rendered more difficult.

The dictator used his two powerful allies, the army and the navy, as a lightning rod against the thunderbolts of his foes, but he was gradually compelled to realize that nothing could be more powerful and lasting than an unbiased service in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Alaska From the Air Unfolds Wonders to Observers



Fixed Motor Liability Rates Opposed by Motor Clubs

Secretaries Hint Court Action If Such Decision Is Announced by State

Officials of affiliated clubs of the American Automobile Association in various parts of Massachusetts announced today that unless a maximum-minimum rate is provided in the new compulsory automobile liability insurance law so that a latitude of competition between companies will be possible, they will consider carrying their case to the courts.

The motor club secretaries also called the attention of Wesley E. Monk, state insurance commissioner, to the fact that the automobile liability insurance rates are much lower in other states notwithstanding reports that Massachusetts has the best safety record on highways.

Following the public hearing at the State House yesterday on the question of rates, the representatives of the automobile association met to draw up a protest against the refusal of Commissioner Monk to make known his proposed rates for public consideration before their final determination.

To Study Other Cities

Russell A. Harmon, secretary of the Bancroft Automobile Club of Worcester, said that they intended to make a comprehensive study of the rates prevailing in other states and of circumstances which might cause them to be higher or lower than in Massachusetts. He said that he had already telegraphed to Detroit, where a lower rate is in effect, to determine if conditions there should make the lower rate more feasible than in this State.

"We learn from published figures of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that Massachusetts highways are safer than in any other state in the country," said Mr. Harmon.

"In view of this safety record, we believe the commissioner was duty bound to study, for instance, why rates should be lower in Chicago than in Boston. We cannot agree with his statement that his investigations should have been confined entirely to Massachusetts conditions."

A committee, consisting of Mr. Harmon, as chairman, Thomas A. Collins of the Lawrence Automobile Club and Daniel S. Hickey of the Boston Automobile Club, was named to draw up the public protest.

One protest was in the form of a question, as follows: "Why does Massachusetts have the lowest fatality rate in automobile accidents in the country, yet have among the highest automobile insurance rates?" This was addressed to the Commissioner.

"Although the commissioner may not consider it a duty to learn why automobileists of other states can secure low rates, the A. A. A. believes that a maximum-minimum rate is provided in the new compulsory automobile liability insurance law so that a latitude of competition between companies will be possible, they will consider carrying their case to the courts.

"We feel that the public should be better represented," said the A. A. A. spokesman. "There are more than 700,000 automobile owners who will have to pay millions in premiums. Mr. Monk has the right to choose an advisory board of insurance men who know insurance facts, but he should also allow others to have something to say. The average automobile owner could ask some pertinent questions."

Labor's Effort Sought to Retain Primary Law

By the Associated Press

Vincennes, Ind., Aug. 25

ORGANIZED labor was urged to protest against any attempt to abolish the primary method of nominating candidates by T. N. Taylor of Terre Haute, president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, in his address before the state labor convention, here.

"It has been noticeable," he said, "that influential men in the dominant political parties are conducting a campaign to abolish the state-wide primary. The object is to return to the old nominating system by which candidates were selected in conventions of delegates chosen by political bosses."

Traffic Rules to Be Enforced Rigidly Sept. 1

Violators After That Date Face Arrest, Especially Illegal Parkers

More effective enforcement of all existing parking regulations in the down-town business district of Boston, long the goal of the Chamber of Commerce, wholesale and retail store owners and other business men, is the object of a vigorous campaign to be launched Sept. 1 by the police department, it was announced today by Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner.

Violators of parking regulations and especially the illegal all-day parkers are to be prosecuted. Several months ago Professor Ripley stirred Wall Street by his criticism of non-voting stock which led to a change in the policy of the New York Stock Exchange in listing such stocks. Then, as in his latest article, one of the objects was to better protect the interests of the individual stockholders.

Trade Commission's Power

The New York Times today says: The article by Professor Ripley, which is entitled "Stop, Look, Listen," draws attention to the little-realized fact that the Federal Trade Commission already has it in its power to require corporations to submit both annual and special reports in such form as the commission might prescribe, such reports to be rendered under oath. The record of debate on the subject at the time that Congress gave the Commission the authority makes it clear, according to Professor Ripley, that the law-making body intended this work to constitute one of the chief activities of the commission.

Professor Ripley recalls that comprehensive and ambitious proposals for Federal incorporation or Federal license to engage in interstate commerce have been put forward before.

It is not necessary, he says, to consider these proposals in connection with the question of adequate publicity. Whether or not, on the ground that the commission already has it in its power to require corporations to submit both annual and special reports in such form as the commission might prescribe, such reports to be rendered under oath, the record of debate on the subject at the time that Congress gave the Commission the authority makes it clear, according to Professor Ripley, that the law-making body intended this work to constitute one of the chief activities of the commission.

Additional to Traffic Squad

Additions to the traffic squad will be made during the course of a general enlargement of the city police force to the extent of 300 men which was provided for some time ago and in the Federal board of mediation with both sides.

Although the agreement merely provides for the arbitration of demands as affecting roads east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River, similar wage increase demands have been submitted in other sections of the country. These demands are still pending.

W. G

concerning the corporations in which they are interested.

Professor Ripley argues that stockholders are entitled to adequate information and that the State and the general public have a right to the same privilege. First of all, he points out, one must remember that incorporation is a privilege.

The people grant to a private body the ineffable enjoyment of immortality, and of limited liability, he says. Of succession, of impersonality, and of limited liability, he says. Under partnerships or other purely private forms of organization, he says, trading is carried on without limitation upon the personal liability of those who engage therein, and certain obvious safeguards for creditors and the public arise from the purely personal attributes of the concern. The grant by public act of limitation upon this personal liability for debts or other obligations abrogated many of these formerly existent safeguards, which must of course be offset by new provisions at law.

Too Much Deception

Professor Ripley contends that the Nation has had too many examples of downright deception in regard to the current valuations as carried on balance sheets. As at present conducted, he says, such appraisals, whether in prospectuses or in annual reports, are invariably made up not by experts of independent status, but by those whose prospects and emoluments are directly dependent upon the existing management. It is inevitable under such circumstances, he says, that the valuation should be biased by the wish to please.

Quite irrespective of artificial stimulation or suggestion, says Professor Ripley, the impulse nine times out of ten is toward overstatement. Shareholders have a right, he says, not only to an independent appraisal by engineers at the time of issuance of a prospectus, but also to a current check by independent engineers from time to time.

Professor Ripley gives credit to the New York Stock Exchange for the efforts it has made to encourage wider publicity of corporate affairs. He cites the United States Steel Corporation and the General Motors Corporation as two outstanding pioneers in the movement to recognize the need of complete public information relating to large corporations.

Financiers Say Ripley

Plan Meets Their View
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The demand of Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard University for fuller and more accurate financial statements from corporations for the benefit of the public, made in the September issue of the Atlantic Monthly, was taken in Wall Street as pursuing a line that leaders in the financial world were already taking.

A report in one quarter that the advance notice of Professor Ripley's article had caused a break in some of the outstanding stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange was widely discounted, partly because the article was hardly known outside a few newspaper offices when the break began, and partly because the two stocks that led the break, United States Steel Corporation and General Motors Corporation, were the two that Professor Ripley especially cited as issuing statements of the kind he desired.

Officials of the New York Stock Exchange have been working gradually for a long time to improve the character of corporate statements so as to keep the investing public accurately informed of the exact condition of the corporations listed.

Position Stated May 25

E. H. H. Simmons, president of the exchange, in a letter sent on May 25 to several hundred corporations listed on the Exchange, said he did not under any agreement to make quarterly statements, expressed the view of the Board of Governors, and he declined to make any comment on Professor Ripley's article. His letter said:

"The New York Stock Exchange, recognizing and sympathizing with a growing public demand for greater and more frequent publicity in regard to the affairs of corporations listed on its board, has for several years past exerted its influence to secure wherever possible the publication of quarterly earning statements. The efforts of the exchange in this direction have met with a ready response in many quarters, and a gratifying number of corporations have entered into an agreement with us to publish regular quarterly statements.

"Your corporation is among those which is under no agreement with the stock exchange to publish such statements, and we are taking the liberty of approaching you to seek your co-operation in this matter. We are impressed with the insistence and the character of the public interest in this question, and we believe that you would be rendering a real service to the business world, the more by placing yourself alongside of those who have decided to make information in regard to their affairs more frequently available to their shareholders."

Sought Companies' Stand
"We would appreciate very much an expression of your willingness to

EVENTS TONIGHT

Two hundredth anniversary pageant, Stoughton, 8. Dedham and Norwood Rotary Club meeting, Old Colony Inn, dinner, evening.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Twenty-fifth annual costume party, for children, under direction of Mrs. E. R. Galloway of Swanage, Fair, extends through week.

Playtime festival, auspices of Newton Playground Commission, Newton Center playground, 2.

Annual flower show, auspices of North Shore Horticultural Society, Manchester, extends through Friday.

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???

(1) How was fiscal patriotism taught children in France?
(2) What is the latest farm relief plan?
(3) How did a little girl learn honesty in a grocery store?
(4) Why would a general strike in America be improbable?
(5) What are the great thrills of driving to business?
(6) How is history bound up in the word, "electric"?

These Questions Were Answered in
Yesterday's MONITOR

CONDURIOTIS ISSUES MESSAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

do so. If you feel that for any reason you can not accede to this request, you would be kind enough to communicate with the committee on stock list in order that we may be in a position to analyze your objection, with a view to meeting, any unwarranted criticism."

Mr. Simmons, in an address before the Mississippi Valley group of the Investment Bankers' Association of America at their annual dinner in St. Louis on March 23, traced the history of the efforts the exchange had made in bringing the gradual improvement in public corporate statements.

"The course of this gradual evolution toward wider corporate publicity was slow," he said, "particularly in the beginning, and has by no means reached an end even in our own day."

He claimed credit for the New York Stock Exchange for initiating the movement to wider publicity and paid tribute to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States Comptroller of the Currency and public utilities commissions in various states as "important factors in the increased enlightenment of the investing public." He asked the co-operation of the bankers in insisting upon more frequent earnings statements and expressed the hope that the investing public would "come to take a more direct and vigorous interest in just such questions as these."

MAPPING PARTY REVEALS RICHES

(Continued from Page 1)

able to deliver 85,000 horsepower in one huge system into Ketchikan.

This news was learned in a two-hour flight of that region with Lieutenant Wyatt, when it was discovered for the first time that the low valley at the head of Carroll Inlet and the valley leading south of Orchard Lake were one and the same.

Finds Site for Pulp Mills

Prior to the departure of the survey from Washington, it was stated by A. G. Norcross of the Forest Service that it was hoped that new reservoirs and upland lakes would be located.

The Tongass National Forest has a wealth of fine timber and a number of splendid sites for pulp mills have been listed.

The great need, however, is to water reserves in order to bring down the cost per mill. It was believed that transmission lines connecting many of the power sites could be joined in one comprehensive project, and according to the report by Mr. Flory, it will now be possible to start a pulp and paper mill furnishing employment to thousands of men and a daily production of 500 to 600 tons of newsprint.

The boats of the United States Fisheries Commission, as well as those of the Forest Service of that district are standing by to assist the aerial expedition in addition to the lighthouse tenders that lie up at the same dock with the minesweeper U. S. S. Gannett that acts as a floating and floating home for the officials. An old ammunition battery has been converted into barracks and photographic laboratory for the rest of the staff.

Referendum Agreed To

In despair President Pangalos turned to Mr. Zillimon, the President of the Supreme Court, as an impartial judge, to head a new cabinet, but the position did not improve.

The Opposition declared itself irreconcilable in its demands, and it was left for General Pangalos to yield, who unexpectedly declared that he was willing to submit his contested election as President to the ratification of a popular verdict through a referendum. He also declared that he would accept the formation of a working cabinet under the Metropolis of Athens, and an Opposition

to him.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

BOSTON AND VICINITY: Partly cloudy to show some change in temperature; north and northeast winds.

NEW ENGLAND: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature; moderate north winds.

OFFICIAL TEMPERATURES

8 A.M. Standard time, 75th meridian

Albany ... 64 Memphis ... 66

Atlantic City ... 72 Montreal ... 69

Baltimore ... 66 New Orleans ... 76

Calgary ... 46 New York ... 70

Charleston ... 78 Philadelphia ... 70

Chicago ... 60 Pittsburgh ... 68

Denver ... 60 Portland, Me. ... 62

Des Moines ... 62 San Francisco ... 54

Eastport ... 62 St. Paul ... 68

Hatteras ... 82 Seattle ... 60

Helena ... 78 Tampa ... 78

Jacksonville ... 78 Washington ... 68

Kansas City ... 72 Los Angeles ... 72

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:26 P.M.

Thursday, 1:48 a.m.

Light all vehicles at 8:02 p.m.

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leader as Minister of the Interior to see, that elections were held without any restrictions.

This liberal proposition was received with consternation and looked upon as a new trap. Kafandaris, Michalakopoulos and Papanastasiou in response made similar declarations, saying that they had no confidence in the Dictator and therefore could not take into consideration his propositions, and demanded his unconditional surrender.

Policy of Stringency

At this juncture the conflict was intensified and Pangalos fell back upon his former policy of stringency. He authorized Mr. Eftaxias, an ex-Royalist politician, to form a political cabinet and in the meantime exiled to an island Kafandaris, Michalakopoulos, Papandreou, an ex-Minister and Kiro, a journalist. Papanastasiou was included in the list, but he succeeded in hiding himself.

This was an unfortunate beginning for Mr. Eftaxias who labored for days in order to form a cabinet. No one wanted to enter into a government ap- to incur heavy responsibilities. Those who accepted the invitation did so on condition that those in exile should be recalled. Events, however, proved that the key to the situation was in the hand of the Opposition and not in that of Mr. Eftaxias, whose appointment to the office created further complications.

His declarations, especially concerning the financial policy provoked a reaction in the money market, and as a result of his investigation it was found that the former Minister of Finance had misled the people with the idea that the budget would this year show a surplus whereas the truth is that a deficit of 800,000,000 drachmas is shown.

The opposition, composed of Venizelists and anti-Venizelists or ex-Royalists, demanded prompt legislative elections with full freedom to vote, the re-establishment of public liberties including the freedom of the press and the withdrawal of the suppression of certain papers, as well as promulgation of the Charter as it was revised by the Parliamentary Commission last year and its final ratification by the next Chamber.

These requirements, however, could not be met by Pangalos without the abandonment of his dictatorship. He strove to bring about an agreement with the Opposition in such a way as to spare himself any humiliation. This he thought could be done if he succeeded in finding a man to replace himself as Prime Minister and one who commanded the confidence and respect of both conflicting camps.

General Paraskevopoulos, former Minister of War, who was in Paris, was invited to form a cabinet, but he refused to do so. He was then invited to Paris with the conviction that he was unable to bridge the chasm separating the Cartel and General Pangalos. Mr. Zavitsanos, an ex-Minister and ex-Royalist, was then summoned to play the same role, but he was no more successful than his predecessor.

In the meantime Kirilakos Venizelos, the son of the illustrious Cretan statesman, was invited to Athens with the consent of his father, to take part in the Zavitsanos Cabinet. His participation was intended to secure the assistance of the Venizelists camp, and that of Mr. Zavitsanos, the aid of the ex-Royalists. It was the general belief that Eleftherios Venizelos by sending his son to Greece wished his followers to adopt a more compromising policy in accepting the fall accomplished by the Pangalos regime. Kirilakos Venizelos met a powerful resistance on the part of his men and was finally constrained to give up his intended project.

Strangely enough this office that has carried away the prize is not hidden in some far off section of the country, but at Randle Cliffs, Md., scarcely 100 miles from the national capital. Records of the department show that Mr. Frazier was appointed to his present position in August, 1923, and that his receipts for the last fiscal year totaled \$128.

High speed elevators will carry the automobiles where power is shut off on reaching a loading platform. The garage occupies the center of the building often used as a light well, but in this structure not necessary because of the light on its four sides.

SLOOP STARTS WORLD CRUISE

NEW YORK (AP)—Dimitrius Sigaakis, Greek mariner, has started on a tour of the world in a 22-foot sloop, accompanied only by his pet dog. The sloop, which has a seven-foot beam is rigged with jib, main and square sails, and also has a gasoline motor. The voyage as mapped out will extend 36,000 miles. The vessel averages about seven knots. Mr. Sigaakis expects to return in 3½ years.

ELECTRIFYING COTTON GINS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Electrifying of Arkansas cotton gins is seen as a natural sequel to similar use of electric current in agriculture, particularly to the operation of rice field pumps during the past summer. A large percentage of gins in the State, it is estimated, will be electrically equipped when the ginning season opens.

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MODERN AND ANTIQUE

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE

State of Tacna-Arica Urged as Way to Settle Dispute

Miss Wambaugh Proposes Plan Calling for Joint Aid of Chile, Peru and Bolivia

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 25.—Formation of a new Latin-American Republic on the Pacific coast as a compromise solution to the Tacna-Arica dispute is proposed by Miss Sarah Wambaugh, former technical adviser on the Tacna-Arica plebiscite to the Peruvian Government.

Under this solution the Free State of Tacna-Arica would be established, guaranteed by the three adjacent powers, governing itself, administering its own territories and flying its own flag.

The two provinces have a population of only 35,000, and an area of about 9000 square miles. Miss Wambaugh says, such is the intensity of feeling aroused through prolonged years of dispute over their ownership, in which national sentiment has been excited on all sides, that the situation threatens to "boil over" unless a definite settlement is soon arrived at. Personally Miss Wambaugh believes the territory should go to Peru, but short of this purposes the free state solution.

Joint Financial Grant

Miss Wambaugh was formerly in the secretariat of the League of Nations, her work dealing with Saar and Danzig. Her monograph on plebiscites, published some years ago, is considered a standard work on the subject. She recently returned from South America.

Under the proposal she outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the Tacna-Arica free state would receive a joint financial grant from Bolivia, Chile and Peru, all three of which infringe on its territories. This sum or "dowry" would be used for needed irrigation work. The provinces are made up of desert mountains and irrigated valleys, the latter generally needing irrigation to make them productive.

The territory has strategic value, particularly to Bolivia, which has no direct access to the ocean. The proposed "free state" could be made self-supporting and economically stable, Miss Wambaugh believes, if its fields were put under irrigation, and if it received income from its present or future railroad "right of way" to the sea. Its territories would be guaranteed by its neighbors.

Supports Peru's Case

In the dispute between Peru and Chile, Miss Wambaugh frankly aligns herself on the Peruvian side, quoting the report of General Lasseter to the effect that the Chileans had made a plebiscite impossible. Since the plebiscite under United States auspices has failed she proposes the establishment of a new South American state.

A third possible solution would be to divide the territory, which might involve giving Bolivia a corridor to the ocean. According to Miss Wambaugh this latter plan would further disturb the situation and would threaten the friendship between Peru and Bolivia. The Peruvians assert they lost two provinces originally to Chile as a result of the Chilean-Bolivian War, in which Peru was involved by its alliance with Bolivia.

According to Peruvians, Bolivia left them to bear the brunt of this war, with a resulting loss not only of Tacna-Arica but of Tarapaca as well, which is rich in nitrates. For Bolivia to emerge from the present negotiations as the owner of Tacna and Arica in whole or part would, according to Miss Wambaugh, arouse

year have trod the problems of natural science. The swishing of Dame Fashion's petticoats among the test tubes of the chemists always complicates their difficulties, it appears. For example, back in the '80s it was a source of gratification to the well-dressed ladies if their silk dresses emitted an audible rustle when they walked. The noise was characteristic of Sunday mornings, when the stately progress in silks took place up the church aisles. Unromantic mineral engineers at Williamsonstown have connected this last-century rustle with an unexpected cause. It seems that the silk of those days was made with a preparation of tin, that gave the material weight, and produced the envied sound. Now tin is a metal of which the United States consumes more than any other country, although it produces none itself, so that the item of 1000-tonnem of tin required for putting the "rustle" in silk was a matter not to be laughed at. Fortunately, fickle fashion has changed since those days, and the chemists are much relieved to report that today conservation is being practiced in this particular issue. ♦ ♦ ♦

At present Bolivia has three routes to the Pacific, Miss Wambaugh said; one from La Paz through Tacna-Arica, and a third down to Antofagasta, Bolivia's former seaport, now owned by Chile. A railroad linking Buenos Aires, Argentina, with La Paz, Bolivia, has been built and intensified interest in obtaining an uncontrolled "corridor" to the Pacific.

Such a corridor might be won, Miss Wambaugh said, by forming the free state, and giving Bolivia ownership of the corridor through it, together with dock facilities and extra-territoriality for its nationals within a limited railway zone.

"The plan for making a free state of the two provinces might not be popular either with Chile or Peru, for it is obviously a compromise," Miss Wambaugh said.

"However it is urgent that some solution be found. This proposal gives neither party all it asks. On the other hand, I think it is quite workable, and short of returning the disputed territories outright to Peru, I believe it would most surely prevent lasting ill-feeling."

Dr. Rowe's Closing Speech

"The Monroe Doctrine will never cause alarm in Latin America if it is restricted to its original meaning; in the past, however, apprehension in Central and Southern America has been excited by other policies of the United States masquerading as the Monroe Doctrine." This was the final message given by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, head of the Pan-American Union, to his round table after a month's lectures on Latin-American affairs at the Institute of Politics.

Dr. Rowe is part:

"The Monroe Doctrine contains two great principles which are as valuable today as the time of their promulgation in 1823.

"First, a declaration against further European colonization on the American continent.

"Second, a declaration that the states of this continent are not to be controlled in their destinies nor are their political institutions to be interfered with by any European power.

Keep to Original Basis

"The main reason why the doctrine has at times given rise to misgivings in the countries of Latin America is that at various times in our history doctrines which are in no sense integral parts of the Monroe Doctrine have been made to masquerade under that name. To allay this feeling all that we must do is to restrict the doctrine to its original principles.

"A country wielding the international influence which the United States today enjoys cannot hope to restrict its entire foreign policy to the Monroe Doctrine. Principles of foreign policy in addition to this must necessarily be developed, but these principles must find their justification not in the Monroe Doctrine but in the new world conditions that have developed in recent years. To endeavor to bring them under the cloak of the Monroe Doctrine means a real injury to the doctrine, and tends to arouse distrust and suspicion."

Institute Incidents

AS THE Institute of Politics draws to a close the "International Elephant" story, told here by Major-General Yakhontoff and declared to have been originally set in circulation by Ignace Paderewski, remains as one of the best summaries of certain European idiosyncrasies that has been given at the sessions. An Englishman, a Frenchman, a German, a Russian and a Pole—so the gentle satire runs—were engaged in a competition in which each was to write a book about an elephant. After a year's effort the contestants were summoned. The Englishman made his report first. He was dressed in a rough but practical tweed suit, and explained that he was just back from the African veldt. Leaving his double-barreled elephant gun in the corner, he handed to the judges a volume of personal reminiscences entitled "Elephants I Have Met." Next to appear was the Frenchman. He was elegant and sophisticated, and he laid on the table a sparkling little book entitled "Amours of the Elephant." At this point knocking was heard at the door, and the studious German entered. He carried an immense volume under each arm and explained that a small boy and a wheelbarrow waited outside with

the rest of his tomes. These comprised the preliminary work on what would be the introduction to a much larger study detailed in a detailed way, with "The Elephant: Its Life, Environment, Economic, Sociological and Political Significance." The Russian reported next. He was like the philosophers of his race, he was like an uncouth and diehued. He held a small and blotchy manuscript; it appeared he had spent the last 12 months hard at work locked in his garret in Petrograd on a work entitled, "The Elephant: Does It Exist?"

And finally came the Pole. The Pole laid his masterpiece triumphantly before the judges. It was found to bear the title, "The Elephant—and the Polish Question." ♦ ♦ ♦

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PRESIDENT GETS TAXATION VIEW OF MR. MADDEN

Latter Says That Reduction Must Wait Adjustment of World Debts

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—Further tax reduction in the United States must await the funding of all the World War debts owed this country by other nations, in the belief of Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois.

Mr. Madden, who was the guest of President Coolidge at White Pine Camp, thinks no tax reduction program should be laid before the forthcoming short session of Congress, although it is his opinion that by the time the Congress of December, 1927, comes into session the situation may warrant an effort at cutting taxes.

However, Mr. Madden is convinced that future attempts at reduction should only follow complete adjustment of the foreign debt situation.

The aim of the national Administration to adhere to its economy program was emphasized by President Coolidge in discussing the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1928 with Mr. Madden.

The proposed expenditures for next year, Mr. Madden said afterward, probably would be \$250,000,000 less than those for the present fiscal year, due to special increases this year for postal pay and the soldiers' bonus.

Mr. Madden soon will go to Washington to confer with the Director of the Budget. The House Appropriations Committee will begin its hearings on the 1928 supply measures about Nov. 5.

The Illinois representative's views were obtained upon his arrival at the camp. At the same time he issued a statement in which he defended the protective tariff, praised the economy program of the administration, and advocated the development of inland waterways so as to afford agricultural water transportation rates.

Asked to discuss ways for achieving tax reduction, Mr. Madden referred to a magazine article written by him a year ago in which he set forth that the country could save \$260,000,000 a year in taxes by means of saving. Among these he pointed out in the article, was \$150,000,000 now applied to the public debt sinking fund, but which in his opinion should not be so used.

Mr. Madden's visit with the President was understood to be in connection with the federal budget for 1928, final estimates for which must be submitted by Sept. 15. Although Mr. Coolidge and Brig.-Gen. Lord, director of the Budget, did not approve the items, the money is not available until the appropriations have been passed by Congress. Mr. Madden's committee will start its hearings on the budget's bills soon after the final estimates have been submitted.

Other callers on the President's engagement list were Louis K. Liggett of the South Manchuria Railway, who has spoken at the institute, recently revealed some unexpected dangers of the native Nipponese character in his country. The written symbols of China and Japan are similar, says Mr. Go, but the two nations produced the characters differently. In some cases two different characters are pronounced in the same way. There is "hashi" for instance, which may mean either bridge, or chopstick. It would seem that in that far-off era when the almost endless Chinese characters were first being written down, the task of finding a new one for nearly every common object became too much of an effort, and a necessity for "doubling up" the sounds, and in some cases the characters themselves, arose. At any rate when a Japanese orator feels the ambiguous connotation of a word may be misunderstood by his audience he accompanies its utterance with a gesture of his hand, by which he draws the particular character he has in his mind in the air. This leaves no room for doubt in his watching audience, as to whether, for instance, he is talking about chopstick or a bridge, although this might make for clarity, it would be an irksome task, judging by stamp-speak in America, to add to their repertoire of gestures 2000 elaborate hieroglyphics for open air delivery.

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LACE MAKER OF ENGLISH COURT HAS EXHIBIT AT MARBLEHEAD

Miss Eleanor Mercer, Whose Rare Carrick Macross Design Was Greatly Admired by Queen Alexandra, Has List of Awards From Several Countries

MARBLEHEAD, Aug. 25 (Special)—Among the exhibitors at the exhibition of the Craftsmen's Guild of the Marblehead Arts Association, now being held here in Legion Hall, is the court lace maker to the late Queen Alexandra.

The exhibit of rare Carrick Macross lace bears a card simply inscribed "E. Mercer," and besides it is a list of awards which includes a special certificate of merit at Oxford, a gold star at Clevedon and silver medals at both Johannesburg and Durban.

But a chat with Miss Eleanor Mercer revealed the history of her commissions from royalty and supplied the details to fill the wide gap between the English court and Marblehead.

Queen Helped in Decorating

It was while a member of the United Gentlemen's Handicraft Society, an organization composed mainly of the daughters of naval officers, that Miss Mercer made lace for Queen Alexandra and other ladies of the English court. Miss Mercer was the only lace maker in the society which numbered about 25 members, and which since the war has ceased to function. Queen Alexandra was the patroness of the society, and to its two yearly exhibitions, one held at Christmas and the other in the spring, her majesty came and brought generously.

"Queen Alexandra was very approachable," said Miss Mercer. "She always bought from everyone and she always remembered names from one exhibition to another. She loved fine, filmy laces, and she used to say that Carrick Macross was the prettiest of the laces." It was always her choice, too, although other ladies of the court favored baby Irish lace."

On one occasion when the Queen was attending an exhibition of the society a piece of work was being shown her, and one of the stalls which required a dark background to display it well. Without calling an attendant, the Queen left the group and proceeded to drag a cumbersome

screen from another part of the hall with the remark, "Here is the very thing," illustrating Miss Mercer said, the charming simplicity and cordiality for which she was so beloved.

Interesting Reminiscences

Miss Mercer remembers the Prince of Wales when he was a small boy of five or six and he and a smaller brother, probably the Duke of York, used to go for a daily drive. The Prince used to touch his cap in greeting to the ladies who bowed to him, and the small brother used to watch him gravely and imitate him in baby fashion.

She remembers Lady Diana Manners, too, when she was a girl of, perhaps, 12, and opened an art exhibition in the place of her mother, the Duchess of Rutland.

Miss Mercer studied lace making when a young girl on a visit to Belfast. She had attended an exhibition and become interested in an exhibit of lace. When classes were announced she joined, without any thought that the work undertaken as a pastime would later supplement an income.

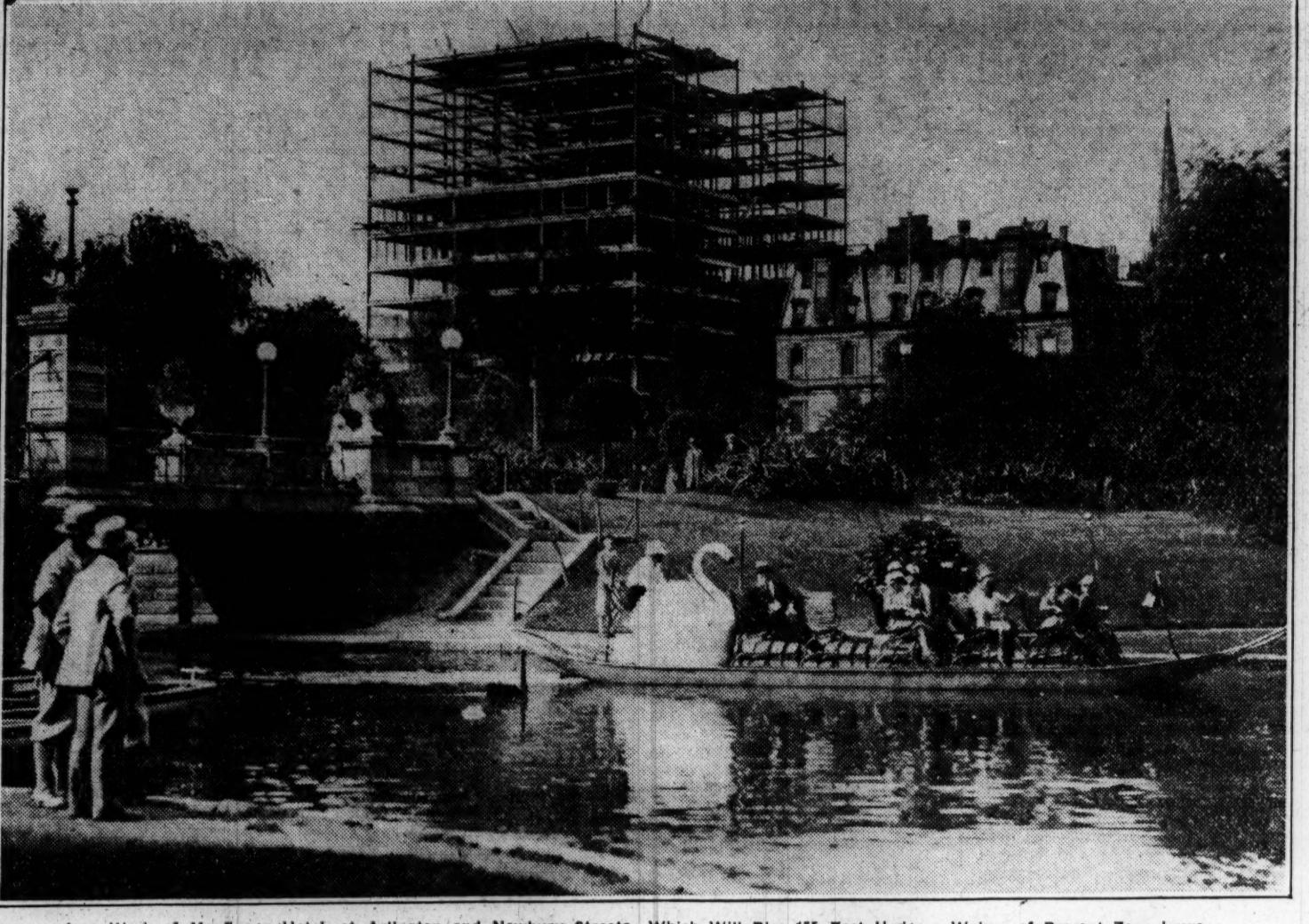
Taught in South Africa

Miss Mercer, with her sister, Miss Elizabeth Mercer, an artist and also a member of the Craftsmen's Guild, is in Marblehead for the summer. They have been in this country since 1913 and Miss Mercer has taught lace making in Washington and at Atlantic City. They have also lived in South Africa, where Miss Mercer had classes in Cape Town, Durban, and Johannesburg.

For the present Miss Mercer is resting from the close application of lace making and is compiling a cook book. Miss Mercer, who qualified as a teacher in cooking in Edinburgh several years ago, recently has finished a course in Teachers' College, Edinburgh.

The Misses Mercer will return to England in the fall, after an absence of 13 years, during which they have traveled extensively in the United States and Canada.

Another Evidence of Boston's Growing Business Area



Iron Work of Mayflower Hotel, at Arlington and Newbury Streets, Which Will Rise 155 Feet Under a Waiver of Present Zone Laws.

MINOR OFFICES STIR ACTIVITY

Outside of the Senatorial Contest, State Primary Offers Little

By the Associated Press

The election of a United States Senator in Massachusetts this year is the second involving the term which expires in March, 1929. Henry Cabot Lodge was re-elected in 1922 by so close a margin over William A. Gaston that a recount was held. In 1924 Governor Cox appointed William M. Butler to fill Senator Lodge's seat until after this year's election.

David I. Walsh, Mr. Butler's opponent this year, was returned from the Senate in the 1924 election when he was defeated by Frederick H. Gillett, who had been Speaker of the National House of Representatives. Mr. Walsh served two terms as Governor before coming to Washington.

Mr. Gaston, who has no opposition for the Democratic nomination for Governor, will head his party's state ticket for the third time. His previous nominations were in 1902 and 1903. He was also the party nominee for Senator in 1905. His father, William Gaston, was Governor of Massachusetts in 1875.

In the absence of contests for the nominations for Governor and Senator in either party much of the interest in the Massachusetts primaries will lie in the outcome of the conflict but left his work unfinished as to the final seven years.

LITTLE HALLS OF FAME UNDER THE EAVES OF GREATER BOSTON BUILDINGS

Boston has its halls of fame in lists of illustrious names hewn into the stone beneath the eaves of public buildings, tributes to noble men and women for their contributions to the advancement of mankind. Accounts of some of the achievements of those named in these scrolls of honor are given in a series of cameo sketches presented by The Christian Science Monitor from day to day.

The beginnings of the art of history are represented in two of the names which form the basis of today's sketches. All three of the characters are taken from panels at the southeast corner of the Boston Public Library building. The first, Theophrastus, completes a group of philosophers others of whom have been discussed previously here. The others, Herodotus and Thucydides, early Greek writers, represent the first successful efforts to mold mere canons of antiquity into the unified picturizations which fulfill the modern concept of history writing.

THEOPHRASTUS (The-o-pha-ristus) was the successor of Aristotle in Greek philosophy. He reached maturity at about the beginning of the third century B. C., having studied under both Plato and Aristotle, and was designated by Aristotle to follow him as head of the Peripatetic School, over which he presided for 35 years. He wrote several treatises on natural science, the more valuable of which included two volumes, "On the History of Plants" and "On the Causes of Plants." In another vein in his work, "Ethical Characters," which consists of brief, vigorous and trenchant delineations of moral types, the first known literature in the form of character sketches. These descriptions give an informative picture of the life of his time, and have served as a pattern for the style of many later writers.

HERODOTUS (Her-o-dotus) is called "the father of history," a title given him by Cleoro. He was a Greek of the fifth century B. C. He was not the first historian, for there were chroniclers before him, nor was he a critical historian, but rather a romantic historian, more or less credulous, much of whose writings make good reading whether they are good history or not. He was the first, however, to lay hold of a single great international theme and bring together a vast mass of legendary, antiquarian, geographical and ethnological lore to give it meaning. His one great volume dealt with the invasion of Greece by the Persians under Xerxes, a conflict of nearly 70 years up almost to the time of Herodotus' boyhood. The history is in nine books, six of which comprise the introduction, and three the history. But the introductory matter paints a background of centuries for the drama of the Greco-Persian war which is the theme.

THUCYDIDES (Thu-cyd-i-dee) was the first critical historian. He was born of a noble Greek family and inherited an ample fortune, including gold mines in Thrace, which enabled him to pursue his researches and travels at will. The "history" to which he devoted himself was that of the Peloponnesian war in which Thucydides played a part. As a general he was sent to aid the defense of Amphipolis but arrived too late to save the town from the Spartans. He went into exile for 20 years and used the time to collect material for his history. He used great dil-

Rare Maps of Bygone Centuries Exhibited Near Hyannis, on Cape

HYANNIS, Mass., Aug. 25—Rare old maps of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—such as the great map makers to the Republic of the Netherlands delighted to draw and decorate—are now on exhibition in the Queen's Buway on the King's Highway, Hyannis, Cape Cod.

This collection from the library of a Cape Cod collector covers much of the best work of the Blaeu family at Amsterdam from 1610 to 1670 produced their wonderful atlases peopling the seas with strange monsters, ships of the period and even showing the castles and inhabitants of the various countries, all beautifully drawn and exquisitely colored.

What these old maps lack in accuracy set the natural scientists and artists of Europe to collaborating in the production of some of the finest maps the world has ever seen, for fine, so fine and beautiful are they.

AMESBURY WOMEN TAKE UP FORESTRY

Consider Plan to Plant Town Forest

AMESBURY, Mass., Aug. 25 (Special)—Today marks the eighteenth anniversary of the opening of the first railroad into Lexington. It was on Aug. 25, 1846, that the first train ran over the Lexington and West Cambridge Railroad, now a part of the Lexington branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad. When first built the road from Lexington Center to the Charlestown & Fresh Pond Railroad, now the Fitchburg division of the Boston and Maine. The local engines took the trains to the other road, in what is now North Cambridge, where the cars were picked up by the C. & F. P. road and pulled into Boston. The road had two engines called the Lexington and Muzzey. Both remained in service for many years. Later the railroad was extended beyond to Concord through Concord, this coming in the 70's, and still later to Billerica and Lowell. The first timetable provided for three trains a day each way, but since then with the extending of the road, many more trains were added. But with the advent of the motor car, travel on the Lexington branch has so decreased that the B. & M. not long ago threatened to discontinue the branch. However, the residents of the several towns fought so hard to save it that the B. & M. agreed to give Lexington five trains a day each way.

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MEXICAN TRADE BOYCOTT WIDENS

Roman Episcopate Preparing Memorial to Congress on Church Laws

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25 (AP)—With no prospect of a quick settlement of the religious controversy between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church or a lifting of the economic boycott called by the League for the Defense of Religious Freedom in view apprehension in business circles daily increases.

In Mexico cities decreases in the sales of commodities, except those considered absolute necessities, are being noticed more and more in many lines of business, although the capital thus far is said to be less affected than other parts of the republic.

Meanwhile the Roman Catholic Episcopate, with the assistance of some of the best attorneys of Mexico City who are Roman Catholics and have volunteered their services, are working upon a memorial to be presented to the new congress which convenes Sept. 1.

Calles' Support Forecast

The memorial asks for an amendment of the religious clauses of the constitution or for modification of the regulations recently formulated for carrying out the provisions of the constitution.

The episcopate in a formal statement says the deputies already conceded as having been elected and those who may win seats through contests in the electoral college are pledged in advance to support the religious policies of President Calles, that is, they may change their attitude if the new congress should be for the good of the country.

Satisfaction was expressed by the episcopate over a statement said to have been made by Aaron Saenz, Mexican Foreign Minister, in San Antonio, Tex., recently. This was to the effect that Senor Saenz was of the belief that when laws of constitutional provisions worked against the best interests of the country they should be repealed or amended.

Finds Opinion Is Impartial

Senor Saenz, however, returned to the capital from his vacation in the United States and said that the interview attributed to him in San Antonio was incorrect. He then gave his observations on the situation as follows:

"While law is law in Mexico the Government will enforce it, thus fulfilling its duty. Until amended by legal means a law must be obeyed as a whole by everybody.

"Without attempting to forecast what the next Congress will do as regards the religious question, I can assure you the new Congress is identified with the principles upheld by the present administration, although this does not mean that I deny the right to legislate enjoyed by the representatives of the people."

Senor Saenz declared the religious question in Mexico was a matter of the past in American public opinion, and that only certain groups were showing interest in it. Many important newspapers, he added, had been impartial in their news of the situation, and a large number of dailies and magazines were recognizing the Mexican Government's attitude as reasonable.

Mexican Land and Oil Laws

Form Topic at Conference

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Mexico's latest troubles, particularly her dispute with the United States over the new land and oil laws, were discussed here at a conference between Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and James R. Sheffield, United States Ambassador, just home from the Mexican capital.

The Ambassador brought with him to the State Department many first-hand details of the religious controversy in the southern republic and exact information about the attitude of the Calles Government on this and other questions now disturbing Mexico City officials.

Nominally in the United States on vacation, Mr. Sheffield made his report to the State Department his first duty. Later he probably will see

VETERANS CONVENE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Major Cole of Berlin Slated to Head State Legion

THE WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 25 (Special)—New Hampshire Veterans' Association, including veterans' organizations of all wars, opened its three-day convention at this resort yesterday. Tomorrow will be Governor's Day and the climax of the program for the Grand Army of the Republic and the American Legion.

Maj. Oscar Cole of Berlin has announced his candidacy for state commander of the American Legion.

Major Cole of Berlin has announced his candidacy for state commander of the American Legion. There is no opposition. Major Cole is present vice-commander and was a member of the governor's council in 1923 and 1924 and a candidate for congress in the latter year.

This year's encampment is called the Stickney-Roxs Camp after two veterans of the Civil War, Charles H. Stickney of Lowell, Mass., and David R. Roy of Claremont, N. H.

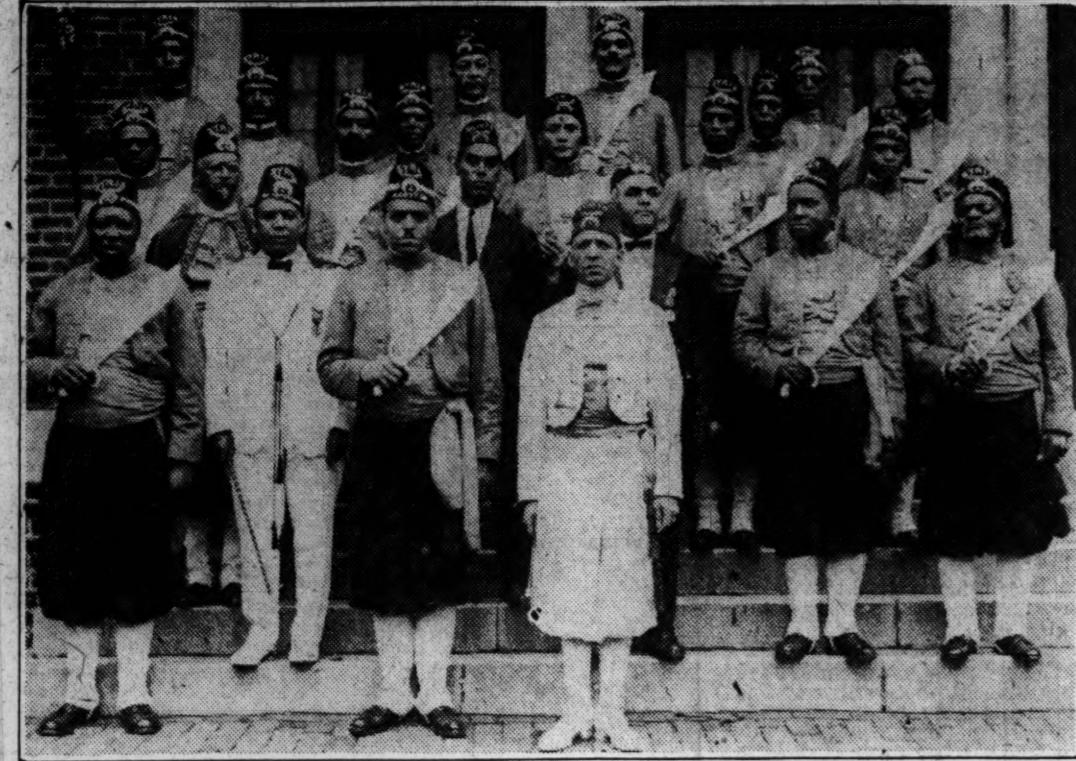
R. Littlefield of Pawtucket, R. I., vice-commander of the American Legion, arrived last night at the encampment.

The report of Oscar G. Lagerquist, State Commander, will show that the present membership of the Legion in this State is 4,612 members divided among 73 camps. At this year's encampment speakers will be John G. Winant, Governor of New Hampshire; George H. Moses, president pro temore of the United States Senate; Edward H. Wason and Fletcher Hale, members of Congress; and Hanford McElroy, formerly commander of the American Legion.

FRAMINGHAM TAX RATE RAISED

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 25—An increase of \$3.60 was shown in the tax rate of this city when assessors announced that the new figure had been fixed at \$34.40. There is a total valuation of real and personal property of \$29,466,932.

Leaders of Negro Shrine Meeting in Boston



Members of the Syria Temple Patrol, Who Were on Parade Today as the Negro Shriners, Knights Templars and Affiliated Masonic Lodges Continued Their Festivities in Boston. The Front Row of Officers, Left to Right, Are: Lieut. William Beckett; F. W. Corns, Illustrious Potentate; M. L. Webb, Secretary; Howard Penn, Illustrious Deputy; George Dockery; William A. Beverley, Capt. R. H. Walker, and Jean Simpson, President.

NEGRO SHRINERS PARADE IN BOSTON

Procession Reviewed by State and City Officials

ing diplomatic issue under consideration at the conference was the land and oil controversy, for months a subject of official correspondence. A reply to the latest American note of protest is awaited as the next step in the exchange, but meantime Mr. Sheffield was able to give Secretary Kellogg an intimate picture of the probabilities of the situation and of the general attitude of Calles and his government.

It was apparent that the outstand-

OLD CHURCH-STATE CONTEST IN MEXICO IS INTERPRETED

Dr. Charles W. Hackett Deplores Highly Colored Statements Sent Out by American Correspondents—Traces Early Attempts to Lessen Church Control

From an Associated Press Dispatch Published in the San Antonio (Tex.) Express

AUSTIN, Tex.—The sensational, romantically colored cheap journalistic type of some of the reports being sent out of Mexico by American correspondents on the Mexican situation are an insult and an affront to the honest and fair-mindedness of the American people, who would really like to be truly informed about Mexico, Dr. Charles W. Hackett told the Associated Press upon his arrival here from Mexico City.

Dr. Hackett, lecturer on Latin American history at Harvard University and delegate of the United States Government by appointment of President Coolidge to the Pan-American Congress at Panama in June 1926, is professor of Latin American history at the University of Texas and has been doing some work in the archives in Mexico City. He is the author of "The Mexican Revolution and the United States, 1910-1926."

Erroneous Impression Given

"From many of the press reports that have been published in this country the people have an altogether erroneous impression of conditions in Mexico," Dr. Hackett said. "I entered Mexico on July 24, and the state capitals of San Luis Potosi, Cuernavaca and Puebla, in addition to Mexico City, where I spent most of the last three weeks. During this time I have visited the churches, theaters, hotels, clubs, the national university and government offices. I went freely and without fear, both by day and by night, in street cars, camionas and private automobiles all over Mexico City and its suburbs. In going to Puebla and Cuernavaca I went by automobile over the national highways through mountainous districts, forests and numerous Indian villages. In all that time I never saw anything that resembled a disorder of any kind. Furthermore, I never found one person out of the hundreds of Americans and Mexicans with whom I talked who saw in the three weeks I was in Mexico any disorder.

"Many of the reports which have been sent out have no foundation. They give credence to charges which I heard several Americans make, namely, that there are American correspondents in Mexico City who will readily color their dispatches according to whoever pays them the most money.

The Coming of Liberalism

"The conflict which is attracting so much attention at present is, after all, nothing new. It was started 93 years ago by Acting President Gomez Farah when he set about to separate the immensely wealthy and conservative Roman Catholic Church from the liberal and federal Mexican state. Gomez Farah failed miserably, and under Santa Anna's protection the church became even more powerfully entrenched as the greatest political organization, the greatest land baron, and the all-powerful banker of Mexico.

"Even the Roman Catholic historian, Lucas Alaman, admits that at that time the church was one-third of all the wealth of Mexico. Its annual income was approximately \$25,000,000, while that of the Government was less than a third of that amount. In addition the church had had since the Spanish conquest complete control over education, marriage, registration of births and deaths and cemeteries.

"The reform program of Gomez Farah was taken up 24 years later by Benito Juarez and by him and his successor, Lerdo de Tejada, the church and the state were separated. This was not accomplished, however, until the clericals, the reactionaries and the imperialists had been defeated, first in a bloody three-year civil war and again in an even bloodier civil and foreign war in which the Roman Catholics were aided by Louis Napoleon and the patriotic Maximilian of Austria.

"Emerging triumphant from these

conflicts, Juarez and Tejada enforced such reform laws as the confiscation of church property not used directly for religious purposes, the suppression of all monasteries and convents, and the secularization of the cemeteries. The once all powerful church was shown of its material wealth and political influence and this situation maintained until after 1884.

"During the Diaz régime, the church basked in his favor and regained much of its material wealth and political influence. The Madero revolution threatened to destroy this regained influence, and when the counter-revolution temporarily triumphed under Victoriano Huerta, the church poured its wealth into his cause. When Huerta was overthrown and when the liberal revolution had triumphed, the victors met at Queretaro in 1917 to draft a new constitution for Mexico.

"Into this constitution were written certain religious and educational provisions which modified and enlarged the earlier reform program of Farah, Juarez and Tejada. They do not contain any principles not found in the laws of Mexico since 1857. The avowed purpose of the constituent congress of 1917 was to destroy by these provisions of the constitution, whatever wealth and political influence the church had regained.

Vatican's Interference Charged

"The governments of Mexico from 1917 to the present have claimed to be too deeply absorbed with other matters to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of 1917 with respect to religion and education.

"It was only after the Pope, in a letter of February of this year, encouraged Catholics of Mexico to disregard the Constitution and laws of Mexico as they relate to the Catholic church that the present Government of Mexico set about to enforce the new constitution, the degree of the full constitutional provisions concerning education and religion. It was in this way that the present phase of a conflict that began 93 years ago was ushered in.

The efforts of the present Government cannot in any respect be regarded as a campaign against religion unless it is essential to religion that the church be independent of the laws and Constitution of Mexico. The decree of President Calles, July 3, putting into operation for the first time the constitutional provisions, met with spirited opposition from the Catholic episcopate of Mexico.

Ordered Services Suspended

On July 23, six days before the Calles decree was to go into effect, the Catholic archbishops and bishops of Mexico, ordered all Catholic services requiring the intervention of priests to be suspended after July 31. This was done in preference to submitting to the provisions of the decree, one of which requires the priests to register with the civil authorities, their willingness and intention to recognize the laws and constitution of Mexico.

"The laws of Mexico give any group of people in Mexico the right to strike and this is exactly what the Catholic clergy all over Mexico did.

The Government did not close the churches and never expressed an intention to do so. On the other hand, the clergy, virtually withdrew from them on July 31. Furthermore, by the simple process of registering with the civil authorities their oath to observe the laws and constitution of Mexico, the priests can at any moment return to their charges."

Dr. Hackett explained that since the withdrawal of the priests, committees of citizens have been placed in charge of the churches, which are open and worshippers go and come at will.

"In a country where 99 per cent of the inhabitants are Catholic," Dr. Hackett said, "such a situation is re-

Tropical Plants Form Contrast in North Shore Floral Display

Crowds Attracted to Manchester by Unusual Beauty and Completeness of Annual Exhibition—Artistic Groupings Add to Charm of Collections

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 25—The exhibits of summer flowers, vegetables and fruits which opened here yesterday, under the auspices of the North Shore Horticultural Society, today again attracted streams of visitors from up and down the North Shore, and from the interior of Essex County, who came eagerly to see what is reported to be one of the finest annual exhibits ever held by

to be found profusely taking special honors.

In the classes for groups of plants arranged for effect there are beautiful showings from the gardens of Mrs. F. M. Whitehouse, Mrs. W. H. Moore, and Mrs. Leland.

Displays by Merchants

Among the merchants displaying are Jelle Roos, bulb specialist of Concord, Mass., with a table of gladioli; R. and J. Farquhar & Co., similarly a table of gladioli; a beautiful dahilia display by Mrs. P. W. Marchant of Gloucester and Thurlow's Sons Cherry Hill Nurseries.

Late summer roses are to be found, with those exhibited by Mrs. J. H. Moore taking the first. Mrs. J. H. Lancashire received a first for three vases of coreopsis and Mrs. Louis Baer received three first for vases of yellow, orange and red antinunum.

The vegetable exhibits have been placed in the basement and while they are not as large as some in previous shows the quality and standard are perceptibly high. The finest display, made by Mrs. C. E. Cotting, received numerous honors. Mrs. A. Kosland received a first for beets; Mrs. Harold Coolidge for cabbages, and Mrs. J. H. Lancashire for Brussels sprouts.

The Salem playground children received a bronze medal for an exhibit of vegetables raised in their vacation gardens.

The balcony is given over to dinger table decorations, with arrangements of luster glass in keeping with selections of phlox. The Cherry Hill Nurseries took a first also for table display.

The exhibit continues through tomorrow.

343 PASS EXAMINATION FOR BAR ADMISSION

Including 34 women, 343 candidates passed the July examinations for admission to Massachusetts bar, according to an announcement made by the board of bar examiners.

Only 45 per cent of the total number of candidates attained a passing grade of 75 per cent. The successful candidates will present themselves for admission to the bar in the Supreme Judicial Court Oct. 27.

Among the candidates who passed the examinations were: Mrs. Clara B. Bruce, Negro, who is the mother of several children; Charles H. Innes, son of Charles H. Innes, attorney and political leader; and Owen A. Gallagher, son of Daniel J. Gallagher, formerly United States Attorney.

Phloxes in Full Bloom

The display of phloxes is unusually fine, all the weather conditions of the last few days apparently having contributed to bring the height of their beauty coincidentally with their entry into the exhibition. Mrs. Lester Leland obtained the first prize in the class of phloxes arranged for effect.

From the Burrage orchid collection there is an unusual display of Silver Indian orchids which won a silver medal of the society.

MILLS DROP WEEK CLOSING

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 25 (AP)—The Pepperell Manufacturing Company will not close during Labor Day week, as has been the custom in previous years, it was announced by mill officials. The decision to operate the mill during the usual "vacation" period was made at the request of 3,500 employees.

Young America on Voyage to Watertown



Sightseeing on the Charles With Captain Munroe

CHAMBERS PROTEST RAIL SERVICE CUT

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 25—Fifty representatives of chambers of commerce from Lynn to Portland met this noon at Hotel Hawthorne here to protest the proposed plan of the Boston & Maine Railroad to abandon the through service from Boston to Portland on the eastern division. The plan, which would route as soon as possible over the western division all freight and passenger service, would mean, according to the communities represented, poorer train service and would eventually lead to new industries seeking locations on through lines.

A resolution adopted by the executive committee representing the chambers of commerce recommends that a representative committee be made permanent and instructed to use every available means to oppose such a curtailment program. It was further recommended that the necessary expense in connection with the opposing such a policy be proportioned according to the population of the cities and towns represented.

MARSHFIELD FAIR OPENS

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25—The annual Marshfield Agricultural Fair opened today on the grounds of the Marshfield Agricultural and Horticultural Society and will continue through the week. It is the first agricultural fair of the season to be held in southeastern Massachusetts.

"In a country where 99 per cent of the inhabitants are Catholic," Dr. Hackett said, "such a situation is re-

DOOLEY NOMINATION CASE GOING TO LYNN

Sessions of the Ballot Law Commission, now hearing protests of candidates for the primaries, will be shifted from the State House to City Hall in Lynn, for tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock, to enable voters to testify whether they signed nomination papers of Harry J. Dooley of Boston, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Charles H. McGlue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, protesting Mr. Dooley's nomination papers on behalf of Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, introduced 29 certificates purporting to be from voters in Lynn. These were to the effect that they had not signed Mr. Dooley's papers.

McGlue asked that these 29 statements be accepted as evidence, with the point of which acceptance would disqualify Mr. Dooley as a candidate. Mr. Dooley filed 276 names from Essex County, or 25 more than required. If 26 names are struck off by the commissioner, this would automatically disqualify the papers of Mr. Dooley.

Mr. Dooley protested against the introduction of these affidavits and his objection was sustained. Mr. McGlue then asked that the 29 people be summoned to testify under oath. A discussion followed, regarding hours of employment of the voters in question. The commission finally set 7 o'clock Thursday evening for the hearing at Lynn, and the 29 voters will be summoned.

LEAGUE ACQUIRES GIRLS' HOME

Judge Henry K. Bradley, in the Supreme Court today, allowed the petition of the Welcome House, Inc., which runs a home for girls on Bowdoin Avenue, Dorchester, to turn

REICH CERTAIN OF ADMISSION

Chamberlain and Briand Make Impossible Germany's Rejection by the League

By HUGH F. SPENDER
By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 24.—Any doubt regarding Germany's entry into the League of Nations in September seems, like a cloud, to have passed from Geneva. The strong stand Sir Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand are making against any possible revival of intrigues, which did so much harm to the prestige of the League in March, is taken as a sign that all will go well this time. The German Government needs no further invitation to send a delegation to Geneva and Dr. Leopold von Hösch will be here for the meeting of the commission on the reorganization of the Council on Aug. 30.

It has now been arranged that when the Assembly meets on Sept. 6, it shall immediately proceed, after the necessary formalities, to consider the recommendation of the Council for the election of Germany. No doubt is felt that the vote will be unanimous, and the German delegate who will probably be Dr. Gustav Stresemann will take his seat in the Assembly the same day after making a speech thanking the Assembly for the election of Germany. When Germany has taken its seat on the Council, it will exercise its right to make its voice heard concerning the demands of other nations for a permanent seat on the Council.

It will not, I hear, support the Spanish claim to a permanent seat, but will do its best to persuade Spain to remain in the League, by voting for an arrangement whereby Spain would receive the guarantee of a semi-permanent seat. Sweden has let it be known that even if Germany and all the other members of the Council were prepared to give Spain a permanent seat it would exercise its veto against it.

Moreover if Poland and China are elected to the Council as non-permanent members, as they are likely to be, they would also vote against a permanent seat for Spain. Events are not expected to reach this pass, for France and England are believed here to be equally determined not to give in to Spanish demands. I hear Dr. Ninchito, Jugoslav Foreign Minister, will be president of the Seventh Assembly. He was a candidate last year and has done good work for the pacification of the Balkans. It is felt that it would be a compliment to Jugoslavia, and indeed the Balkan states generally if he is elected to the highest position in the Assembly and that it would stress the importance of Jugoslavia in the rôle of peacemaker.

Dr. Stresemann to Report

By Wireless

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The foreign affairs committee of the Reichstag will convene on Thursday in order to listen to a report on Germany's foreign political situation by Dr. Gustav Stresemann. A Cabinet meeting will be held on the following day, in which Dr. Leopold von Hösch, German Ambassador in Paris, will participate in order to report on his negotiations regarding Germany's entrance into the League of Nations and to receive instructions for his work at Geneva at the meeting of the investigation committee. The question of the return of Eupen and Malmedy will undoubtedly also be discussed.

Official circles here are displaying more optimism than ever regarding Germany's admittance to the League of Nations since it is believed that all the principal obstacles have been removed. Italy, it is said, is no longer supporting Spain's claim to a permanent seat and the idea of prolonging the term for temporary seats has been dropped. What remains to be done now it is declared here is to come to terms regarding the temporary seats.

BRITISH FOUNDRYS CONTINUE WORK

Iron and Steel Firms Carry On Despite Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British iron and steel works which have been able to keep going by using continental semi-finished material, have been doing good business in spite of the coal stoppage. This is the bright spot in the last report of the secretary of the London Iron and Steel Exchange. "The English home demand for finished steel material has been active throughout the strike period," the report says, "and this no doubt accounts for the anxiety of the rolling mills to obtain supplies. On the other hand the export markets remain apathetic and business is principally confined to small orders."

The chief difficulty now is to get enough semi-finished materials from the European continent to meet the British demand and prices consequently have advanced. September is mentioned as the earliest date by which the majority of the British blast furnaces and steel works can resume ordinary trading.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT TO DISCUSS COAL ISSUE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A proclamation of emergency will issue from Balmoral Castle, Scotland, where the King holds a privy council for the

purpose. This proclamation extends for another month the special powers now in force through Great Britain for maintaining order during the coal stoppage, and Parliament is to reassemble on Monday to confirm it.

There is then to be a general discussion upon the coal situation, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Minister for the Home Department, representing the Government in the Prime Minister's absence in France. The call to attend was issued to some 300 Conservatives, as the Labor Party may move for further government intervention in this matter. The proceedings are expected to last over two days.

TELLS HOW POEM SHOULD BE MADE

Dr. Ellis Says Proper Way to Start Is With the Last Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Members of the poet's fellowship, a verse-writing group of the Poetry Society, at a luncheon at the Japanese club here, as the guests of Gomosko Komai, listened to the reading of an interesting paper by Dr. O. C. de C. Ellis of Sheffield on "How to Write a Poem."

The host, before presenting Dr. Ellis, said that all his cultured compatriots are interested in poetry because Japanese children are required to memorize scores of classical poems as part of their elementary education. For 17 years the poetry society has devoted itself to a more general recognition and appreciation of poetry. It is a link in a world chain of similar societies and thrice annually holds examinations in poetry in connection with the University of London's plan for encouraging the private and public reading of poetry and the development of the art of speaking verse.

Dr. Ellis developed the idea expressed by Poet that the right way to write a poem was to begin with the last line. To the cynic's query "Why write a poem?" he replied with "Why not?" and observed that for every one who read poetry, 99 essayed to write it.

Poetry on a grand scale could never be a paying proposition, was another of his observations; people should not be misled into thinking otherwise because newspapers filled in odd corners with lines that had a resemblance to poetry. Although people did not read poetry they had a vague sort of respect for it and liked to see it lying about in their homes. All works of art should begin at the end, and if the last line of the poem were written first the next verse should be to produce the last verse and then decide how many more verses were necessary, and the last line in every verse must be the strongest and the last word the strongest of the line.

"Challenge everything for fitness," said the speaker, "omit moralizing and sententiousness; cut out general statement and give the details; take advantage of the suggestion in delayed rhymes; see to the music of the consonants and do not repeatedly employ heavy words not easily said quickly." The latter, he said, was particularly an American fault. These were among the points that he held should be borne in mind by the would-be poet.

STUDENTS GET CREDIT FOR MEXICAN GROWTH

CLAREMONT, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—College students in the United States should study the transformation which student life and influences are working in South America, said Samuel G. Inman of New York, executive secretary of the Committee on Co-operation of Latin America, in a recent address at Pomona College.

Mr. Inman described recently organized night classes for workers at various cities of the southern continent, which he said are being well attended. The temperance movement he said is gaining popularity in South American countries, while the labor unions favoring the cause of prohibition.

MACMILLAN PARTY HEARD FROM

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 24 (P)—The expedition, headed by Lieutenant Commander Donald B. Macmillan, which sailed from Wiscasset, Me., on June 19 to search for a lost Norse colony in the sub-Arctic, is off the Coast of Labrador, homeward bound, according to a wireless message received here. The message reported all on board the expedition school as well.

MOTH PROTECTION

Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closet with Severy Anti-Moth Confiners. The moths are easily controlled. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying, no airing; no clinging to clothes. Priced at \$2.50 each, funded if not satisfactory. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. 15 E. 40th St., New York City.

SIR H. RUMBOLD GOES TO MADRID

King of Spain and Moroccan High Commissioner Also Arrive in Capital

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MADRID (by mail to London), Aug. 24.—The British Ambassador, Sir Horace Rumbold, has arrived at Madrid from San Sebastian, where the court and the foreign diplomatic representatives spend the summer. As it is 105 in the shade in the capital, it may be taken that Sir Horace has not come for pleasure.

The King has also arrived, as well as the High Commissioner in charge of affairs in the Moroccan protectorate. An important meeting will be held, presumably to discuss the outstanding problem of Tangier.

The internal position of the Government seems to have been strengthened by the firm attitude of the Prime Minister over Tangier. It is a popular move, well calculated to call out sympathies not readily given by many who can see no good in a régime which derives its power from force. If General de Riveras can persuade the powers to let Spain administer Tangier, he may well count on a long lease as the country's leader.

On the other hand, he may embroil the country with the powers. The English Government is already far from pleased with the policy of the Department of Commerce and there have been some sharp protests. He is being inclosed in a species of ring formed by the ultra-protectivists, who, according to a recent estimate, have imposed their will on the country to the tune of 3,000,000,000 pesetas yearly.

The cost of living keeps on going up. There are more and more obstacles to trade. Will profiteers be the cause of a reaction against General de Riveras? is a question seriously asked here at the present time.

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Aug. 24.—The appearance of the Tangier Times, a new British weekly, is regarded as of more than passing interest, both locally and to the world, because it shows that a large and powerful section of the community has not lost faith in the future well-being of Tangier, even if commercial depression be rampant these days and the political outlook one of great uncertainty.

The hearty way in which the advent of this newspaper is acclaimed by those who can speak with authority for the French and Spanish communities is held to indicate a desire to sink the national bias and to work this experiment in internationalism for the common good.

Tangier Asks Control by League Similar to Danzig's

GENEVA, Aug. 24 (P)—It is understood here that Tangier has foomed suddenly as a matter of dispute among the European nations because of Spain's demand that she be granted a protectorate over the Mediterranean port, provoking the question whether the best settlement would be the administration of Tangier by the League of Nations itself.

Tangier newspapers have been declaring the cost of the present international administration excessive and have urged a control by the League similar to that which Danzig enjoys, so that the city might be guided in its growth, by a capable technical expert and not be left a victim to conflicting political interests.

Some suspect the Spanish claims on Tangier to be merely a trading point for a permanent seat in the League Council; but others say Spain will insist at least upon a mandate over the hinterland as part of her plan to turn the Riff into a Spanish protective state.

It is believed here that Great Britain would stubbornly oppose any plan to hand over Tangier to any one power lest the British sea route be endangered. This route is now protected by Gibraltar at the entrance to the Mediterranean. Tangier, strongly fortified, would imperil British predominance at that point. Great Britain's anxiety over the freedom of communication in the Mediterranean

AMERICAN BANK IN POLAND

WARSAW, Aug. 24 (P)—An American bank, the first in Poland, has been opened, under the name of the American Bank of Poland, with a capital of \$5,000,000. The bank is financed by the International Match Corporation, with the primary object to finance exports of raw materials from Poland.

Installed in Your Home for \$10 Down TWO YEARS TO PAY!

is manifest in the Geneva arms conference preliminaries. France and Italy, advocating one standard of measuring naval armaments, seek to retain the option of putting their naval strength into submarines and light cruisers for use chiefly in the Mediterranean.

Signor Mussolini's attitude toward the Tangier problem is not yet revealed, but it is believed he is sure to insist upon Italy having an equal say in the control of the African port if the international statutes are revised.

PARIS, Aug. 24 (P)—The dispute over the government of Tangier probably will result in a compromise by which the Spanish Government will have a share in the policing of the town. The problem thus far has got only half way into the diplomatic field, as the interchanges on the subject have been tentative and it is declared in diplomatic circles, entirely unofficial.

The reason the Spanish Government advanced for a change in the status of Tangier is that the town is a center of plots against Spanish authority in Morocco. Spain also declares that a contraband trade in arms for the benefit of the Rifian tribesmen was carried on there unchecked by the international police. Proof has been presented in behalf of these allegations, and the opinion in French circles is that it would be well to give the Spaniards control of the police organization in Tangier and thus put the task of checking such intrigues up to them.

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DENIES CHARGE OF SPECULATION

Mr. Brookhart Answers the Views of Henry J. Allen on Farmers' Situation

WAMEGO, Kan., Aug. 25 (AP)—Col. Smith W. Brookhart, Republican senatorial nominee from Iowa, told a farmers' union picnic audience here that one reason western farmers "cannot get a square deal" is because there are springing up constantly statesmen in the West who are traitors to their own communities." He charged that Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, "seems to have recently joined this class."

An article in a Chicago newspaper representing Mr. Allen as having cited specific instances to show that Kansas is full of successful and prosperous farmers and quoting him as saying that the "present unhappy condition of the Iowa farmer is not the result of poor crops and bad prices but is due to speculation in a bursted real estate boom for which there is no legislative remedy," was made the basis for Colonel Brookhart's attack.

"I am sure," said Colonel Brookhart, "that Governor Allen's statement of the condition of his own State is as unreliable as that in reference to Iowa. He says the present reaction in Iowa is the result of a 'giant speculation in real estate. There was not 7 per cent of the Iowa land that was ever sold in speculation. In 1920, at the top of the boom, the census value of Iowa land was only \$227 an acre on an average for the whole State. This was the highest basis anybody ever used for figuring cost of production. The census of 1925 reduced the price to \$149 an acre and cost of production is being figured by the farmers upon that basis now."

Combating Mr. Allen's view regarding the ineffectiveness of legislative remedies, Colonel Brookhart said: "However, he without doubt supported the Transportation Act which has put \$19,000,000,000 of value into the railroads when the market value was \$12,000,000,000, and gave them a return of 5% per cent upon all this value, which amounted to more than 9 per cent upon their honest value."

BRITISH LEADERS STAY BREAKAWAY

Number of Miners at Work Dropped Considerably

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 25.—The miners' leaders including Herbert Smith, Arthur Cook, Thomas Richards and William P. Richardson have reassembled here in conjunction with their promised reopening of the negotiations for the ending of the coal negotiations. The effects of these leaders' recent tour of Nottingham and Derbyshire's collieries where several thousand miners had signed on for work upon the owners' terms are now apparent. Only 5000 tons of coal were raised in these districts yesterday and the number of men at work has dropped markedly.

Conflicts between the police and the strikers are also reported at Mansfield and other centers. The men returning from the pits have been attacked by organized bands of strikers who have also picketed the workers' houses and intimidated their families. So large has been the scale of this intimidation that the breakaway from the Miners' Federation, which stands for the continued stoppage, has been for the time being checked. The police upon the spot have been reinforced, but the difficulty in restoring order is considerable in view of the tension now existing between the workers and the strikers and the fact that what is known as the "peafowl picketing" of the workers' houses and work places is permitted by existing law. A new phase in the coal dispute has thus commenced, the outcome of which is still uncertain.

NORTH DAKOTA HOME EXPERIMENT COSTLY

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 25 (AP)—Indications are that the total deficit to North Dakota from the activities of the State Home Builders' Association will total \$400,000, according to the report of the State Industrial Commission for 1925, just off the press.

Of the \$400,000 estimated to have been the cost of the State's venture into the home-building business, \$190,233.09 still is due to the Bank of North Dakota, which advanced the money to finance the project. This will be paid off in about four years, according to present estimates, since the state tax levy for that purpose provides about \$50,000 annually.

ITALIANS COMMENT ON KELLOGG SPEECH

By Special Cable
ROME, Aug. 24.—Frank B. Kellogg's speech at Plattsburgh receives only today comment on the part of the Italian press. The *Giornale d'Italia* writes that Italy makes res-

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ervation on the American Government's desire to extend "the principles of the Washington treaty" to cruisers, destroyers and submarines. The small naval units the reduction of whose tonnage is desired constitute the only means of defense of those countries having an extensive coastline to protect.

Moreover Italy, like other naval states whose financial resources are limited is not in the position to build battleships, but must concentrate on the construction of small naval units, especially submarines and maritime defense essential to its existence. While therefore, concludes the paper, all efforts tending to insure peace are welcomed with sympathy for Italy, attention should be paid to the respective positions, both strategic and financial of the different countries.

CHINESE ENTRY RULES STUDIED

Commonwealth Club Finds Conditions in the Main Are Equitable and Fair

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Administration of immigration laws relative to the entrance of Chinese at the port of San Francisco is in the main equitable and fair, finds a committee appointed by the immigration section of the Commonwealth Club investigating alleged injustices meted out to Chinese, especially merchants and students. The report is lengthy and considered important as a summary of points in opposition to the claims of Chinese which have been made through their attorneys and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

The Chinese complain that Chinese arrivals here are not accorded the rights and privileges granted to them by federal laws, statutes, rules and regulations. After reviewing the work done at Angel Island and the work of the Board of Special Inquiry, the report shows that Chinese receive two opportunities to prove admissibility and right of re-entering in Washington. Denial of a third hearing is favored since "the practice of continued re-entries would open the doors to fraud and bolster up discrepancies in statements nullifying the whole inquiry."

The investigators find no evidence that there is any more difficulty for Chinese merchants of that class to enter than there is for any European merchant of similar status. Most large importers and exporters come first-class and little delay is found with this class. Rulings apply to the merchants of all countries.

The term "merchant" has been abused by the Chinese, observes the report. In San Francisco in 70 concerns are found 751 active partners and 1980 silent partners. The capital of these concerns is quite moderate. "Do these concerns carry such an excessive number of partners for the purpose of seeking benefits under the Chinese Exclusion Law?" queries the report.

The committee upholds the contention of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce that too much time is required to get a "certificate to re-enter," due to the fact that the return certificate must be issued under two sets of rules—the immigration law and the old Chinese law.

The committee holds, however, that the old procedure of no time limit is untenable.

AMERICA QUESTIONS BABY CLINIC'S CLOSE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24 (AP)—The American chargé d'affaires has visited Nusret Bey, the diplomatic representative of the Angora Government, demanding to know why the Turkish police have closed the American baby clinic at Istanbul, which is supported by funds raised in the United States through Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, the American High Commissioner.

Nusret Bey expressed ignorance of the police action and promised to communicate with Angora. The clinic, which is conducted by Turkish doctors for the exclusive care of Turkish babies, has been in operation about four years. Admiral Bristol is now on a cruise in the Black Sea.

RADIOCAST OF SERVICES OF THE MOTHER CHURCH

Continuing next Sunday, the morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., will be radiocast at 9:45 o'clock eastern standard time—10:45 o'clock daylight saving time—by Station WEEI of Boston on a wavelength of 348 meters. The services were formerly radiocast only the first Sunday of the month but during August and September they will be radiocast every Sunday.

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Works Way to Famous Architectural Prize



Clarence Dale Badgeley of Springfield, O., and His Prix de Rome Design

Prix de Rome Winner Earned Success by Long, Hard Work

Three-Year Architectural Fellowship Rewards Youth for Childhood Toil for Education

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 24 (Special)—This year's winner of the Prix de Rome in architecture, Clarence Dale Badgeley, of this city, won the notable architectural honor with its three-year fellowship in Rome, by pluckily battling his way along against difficulties. Mr. Badgeley is a graduate of Ohio State University and also of Columbia University, making his way through these institutions against great odds.

The young winner was born of humble parents in an old farmhouse in Warren County, O. It was often difficult to make ends meet, and so when Badgeley was but a baby, the family moved to South Charleston, O. They were ever on the move. Childhood was spent under the loving care of a devoted mother, who very early instilled into her boy the principles of right and honest living.

There was much work to do at home under the supervision of the father, and these tasks were often very difficult. However, that training helped young Badgeley much in his training for the prize which he had set out to win, for never did he listen to that word "can't."

During his common school, high school and college life, he was needed for his mother's sake to earn part of his expenses and this he did by waiting on table, doing chores of various kinds, firing furnaces, clerking after school hours and, in fact, anything that would help.

As much as he liked athletics, he had to forgo that pleasure, for

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THE MEASURE OF YOUR CURTAINS
The first thing we have to do is to measure them. They're measured before washing, so their original size will be restored. They're washed in a faint and gentle wash, and then are dried and cleaned as when new.

BLANKETS, too, are carefully washed and dried, and are guaranteed not to shrink. They're soft and sleepy.

It is the first time we have ever had to wash them. They're measured before washing, so their original size will be restored. They're washed in a faint and gentle wash, and then are dried and cleaned as when new.

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RADIO

STORAGE TYPE 'B' BATTERIES EASY TO USE

If Batteries Are Preferred to Eliminate "Wet" Is More Economical

Although the 1926-27 radio season will without doubt mark a great advance in battery eliminator apparatus, and many fans will turn with confidence to the improved and compact instruments, there will still be market for the "wet" type of batteries, neat and efficient units have been designed to keep the voltage constantly at peak. In the following article Don Wallace, radio engineer and correspondent for the Radio Department of The Christian Science Monitor, has given a comprehensive outline of how to care for the "wet" or storage, type of "B" batteries.

Storage "B" batteries are generally the most economical in the long run. It is true they cost more at the start, but when used with multiple tube sets their economy is quite evident. The upkeep of this type of battery is practically nothing and is not so difficult as many suppose.

Practically all types of battery chargers have attachments to convert them into "B" battery chargers.

If the attachments do not come with the battery chargers originally they may be purchased at a nominal figure at the same place in which the charger was purchased. With this in mind we will now go into detail on the different types of chargers but will go more into the care of the "B" batteries themselves.

Generally when purchased, the "B" batteries are dry charged. That is, there is not any solution in the individual cells making up the "B" batteries when received. The instructions which go with the cells are usually rather complete and will be explained here for reference. If the cells have become dry charged, mix a solution of sulphuric acid together with water. Be sure to pour the acid into the water and not the water into the acid. This precaution is not noted severe boiling will take place, and the acid spill. Even a dilute solution of this acid will burn holes in the clothing so care is urged during the complete process of mixing the solution.

Care of Acid

The solution should be mixed in a glass, hard rubber or lead container, as these will not be affected by the acid. Sulphuric acid should be added to the water (distilled water only should be used) until the specific gravity, as indicated on a battery hydrometer, is 1.290. The battery hydrometer may be purchased at any radio store for a few cents.

After the solution has cooled and has been thoroughly mixed, take another hydrometer reading. If the solution reads higher than 1.290 water should be added until the reading is correct. If the solution reads lower than 1.290, sulphuric acid should be added until the proper specific gravity is indicated on the hydrometer. A good way to test the accuracy of the hydrometer and to determine if the hydrometer is working satisfactorily is to test the distilled water. The distilled water should read 1.000.

Be sure to handle the sulphuric acid very carefully. As a precaution it will be well to have a bottle of dilute ammonia at hand. Ordinary household ammonia diluted in water will do. If some of the sulphuric acid should by chance get on the clothes, or anything else, quickly moisten the spot with some of the dilute ammonia. A cloth damped in the ammonia will do very nicely. The best policy is to do the mixing either in the basement or outside, and to put on old clothes before starting.

When the solution is mixed and all ready, pour it slowly into the cells of the "B" batteries. The top of the lead plates inside of the storage "B" batteries should be covered to a height of about one-half inch over the top of the plates. A very good way to put the solution into the "B" batteries is to use the hydrometer as a suction pump. Squeeze the bulb on the hydrometer, insert it in the solution, let the bulb expand and the hydrometer will draw up a quantity of the solution (electrolyte). Then insert the nozzle of the hydrometer into the "B" battery and then by squeezing the bulb once more the

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THE HOME FORUM

The Imitative Inspiration of George Darley

"I AM not only witty in myself," remarked Falstaff, "I am the cause of wit in other men." He was so; and this prerogative of genius, thus to develop imitators, is not confined to the humorists. All artists inspire, in their differing degrees—the painter and poet, as well as the wit; and thousands follow them afar off. Ben Jonson drew his "Silent Woman" from Violante, the silent woman of "Twelfth Night"; Thomas Otway imitated "Julius Caesar" in "Venice Preserved"; Webster incorporated into his dramas whole sentences from Montaigne; and what young poet of the nineties did not find himself, at one time or another, wrestling with melodies that faintly echoed "Songs before Sunrise," or "Maud."

So it has been, and will be; but not until recently did I realize to what height of achievement—granted inherent faculty—the imitator can sometimes rise. It was after reading a description by Miss Mitford, of George Darley's pastoral, "Sylvia"—as an exquisite poem, something between "The Faithful Shepherdess" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream"—that lured by two such titles, I took up "Sylvia" and found great pleasure therein. "Nephon" was next—or some of it; for, as in Miss Mitford's case, my fancy, delighted at first, was cloyed with sweetness before the end. ♦ ♦ ♦

Then, as my interest grew, I read all Darley's lyrics; then his biography; then things that had been written concerning him; and, long before the end, the reason was evident why, despite his great gifts, he was always at odds with an undiscerning public. The cause of his comparative failure was that, though possessing a gift of extraordinary lyrical felicity and sweetness, he had little original power, and was at his best only when a smoldering imagination was fired by a genius greater than his own. At bottom Darley was conscious of this; and, in salutary moments of candor, would admit that, whether writing Andrew's prose or Sylvia's verse, he was always "an imitative voice."

His model for "Sylvia" is, evidently, "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Nephon before Morgan with his

"Swifter than moonbeam I / Dance before thee dextrously,"

is Puck before Oberon; but only a scene or two later, our poet's vagrant fancy has fitted off to the enchanted island of "The Tempest," when Nephon has become Ariel, while Romanzo and Sylvia, the young couple mutually enraptured at first meeting, are just Ferdinand and Miranda, with a difference. And while all these ecstasies are toward, Arachar, a malignant denizen of the underworld, prowls about plotting, Caliban-wise to "have all this valley mine."

Here it will be agreed, is a courageous beginning for a borrower; yet by the time that we reach the second scene of the drama, the pretty couple have again migrated, to a spot no less attractive or familiar than

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THE three ancient temples

standing in isolated grandeur on the marshy plain of Paestum, always have been of especial interest to those who appreciate the simple majesty of Greek architecture. Because of the discomforts of a tedious journey the merely idle sight-seekers do not find the trip to Paestum a pleasant excursion; for that reason the quietude of the place seldom is disturbed by throngs of hurried tourists. If one, like Goethe, makes a parting visit to Paestum before leaving Italy, he may recall how that highly-cultured poet, in speaking of the temple of Neptune, the largest of the three ruins, said: "It is the last, and I might almost say, the noblest Idea which I can bear northwards in its perfectness."

Everyone, perhaps, who approaches this magnificent edifice, wants, like Goethe, to capitalize his own "Idea" of it, so unusual does the entire

structure appear in the strength and beauty of its "perfection" even after the weathering of nearly twenty-five centuries. Before the Roman Empire was born or the spread of Christianity had begun to dissolve pagan beliefs, the glory of this wonderful temple had begun to wane; yet here it stands today, with its roofless, moss-fringed top and slowly crumbling columns—a model still of architectural perfection.

The view of this temple of Neptune shown brings out in close perspective the perfect proportions of the fluted Doric columns, standing twenty-eight feet in height and with a diameter of six and a half feet at the base. The structure is eighty feet in width and nearly two hundred feet in length. The stone is a sort of travertine, mellowed by age, and giving out in the sunshine coloring of changing russet and gold. The famous roses of Paestum

which once added fragrance and beauty to the time-worn base, long since have been supplanted by breakfern and feathering acanthus, interspersed with blue spikes and an occasional clump of yellow asphodels. Spreading plains, where herds of small buffaloes roam, gradually ascend to the purple mountains selected by an ancient community as a fitting background for their wonderful temple.

Erected in the sixth century B.C., this temple was dedicated to the god Neptune, who ranked next to Jupiter in supposititious power, having for his domain the sea and inland waterways of the entire world. His symbol was the trident, a three-pronged fork strong enough to raise an island in the sea, or crack the earth for a fountain or a river to gush forth. One wonders whether the emotions which prompted the building of so grand a structure in honor of a

mythical god were those of fear, of love, of devotion; or, if they may not have been simply the embodiment of an intense desire to express the transcendent strength and symmetry of Greek architecture in an "Idea," personified under the name of Neptune? No answer comes from the great silent spaces of the sunset touches on a graceful column with radiant beauty, and one must be content to accept the human ideal without authoritative interpretation.

"This was once a hero's temple, crowned
With myrtle boughs by lovers, and
With palm
By wrestlers, resonant with sweet-
est sound.
Of flute and fife in summer even-
ing's calm,
And odoriferous with incense all the
year,
With nard and spice and galbanum
and balm."



Temple of Neptune at Paestum

Photograph by Mrs. J. F. Stinard

"Bouncing-Bet"

One covered nearly half a block in its unrestrained exuberance of growth. Day after day as the street car passed this point one had smiled half indulgently, half reflectively. One could only speculate as to the probable reason of this vacant lot on a principal street in a large, busy city. But so it remained and bearing this mute testimony of its yesterday, "Bouncing-Bet" crowded its rich soil, undiscouraged beneath the hot rays of the summer sun, asking neither tilling nor watering, and putting forth the pale pink flowers, named for buxom country maidens.

One saw with retrospective vision a cottage, sitting by the main traveled road, lovingly kept by housewifely hands. These same hands had planted a bed of "Bouncing-Bet." No doubt here were also moss and mignonette. Here children had played in sunshine and shade, and at dusk the little family had gathered at the doorstep to enjoy the cool evening hours and to discuss the important events of the day. Did they dream at all of the great city whose foundation they were helping to lay?

Men had come from the four points of the compass, had built and bartered, had invested, labor and capital. Where yesterday an occasional team and wagon or the smarter horse and buggy had ridden by, today the clack and clang of the street car were continuous and automobiles flowed in an unceasing stream. Where the meadow lark and thrush had soared spread the mighty wings of the airplane.

Changes had been wrought every where. The tall buildings with many windows that crowded the near-by streets looked with expectancy for greater changes, for greater business prosperity. Only the "Bouncing-Bet" grew as it had grown, claiming the increment of the yesterdays in an ever-increasing sisterhood. The dust and noise and city throngs meant nothing to it.

But now one had seen a thing to remember. As the street car slowed down to accommodate its outgoing passengers, the customary glance was given to the field of "Bouncing-Bet." In its very midst, knee-deep, and happy, stood an ardent Negro woman. She held a large bunch of the flowers and was eagerly plucking more. On her lips was a smile of the utmost satisfaction. Here was an old friend with which the "arm of the law" had nothing to do. No "Please do not pick" placard marred the discovery of the comfortable, homely blossom of the well-ripened "Bouncing-Bet."

Gentlemen as socially remote from each other as Mr. Wisbottle and Silas Wegg alike enjoyed John Barrett's "Light Guitar" which had been sung with inimitable grace by Madame Vestris:

"Oh, leave the gay and festive scene,
The halls of dazzling light;
And rove with me through forests
green,
Beneath the silent night;
Then, ere we watch the lin'ring
rays,
That shine from every star,
I'll sing thee songs of happier days,
And strike the light guitar!"

All Dickensians will remember Dick Swiveller's flute solo of "Away with Melancholy," a song with which Sam Weller was also familiar. As a duet, set to an air from Mozart's "Magic Flute," it was frequently heard at glee clubs and harmonies:

"Away with melancholy,
Nor doleful changes ring,
Oh human life and folly,
But merrily, merrily sing—
Fa, la, la."

Carlyle, in "The Hero as King."

The Standard.

First recognize what is true, we shall then discern what is false, and properly never till then.

Carlyle, in "The Hero as King."

Poplars

The grove

Of poplars with their noise of falling showers.

Tennyson.

Arthur L. Hayward, in "The Days of Dickens."

"Once a Hero's Temple"

which once added fragrance and beauty to the time-worn base, long since have been supplanted by breakfern and feathering acanthus, interspersed with blue spikes and an occasional clump of yellow asphodels. Spreading plains, where herds of small buffaloes roam, gradually ascend to the purple mountains selected by an ancient community as a fitting background for their wonderful temple.

The view of this temple of Neptune shown brings out in close perspective the perfect proportions of the fluted Doric columns, standing twenty-eight feet in height and with a diameter of six and a half feet at the base. The structure is eighty feet in width and nearly two hundred feet in length. The stone is a sort of travertine, mellowed by age, and giving out in the sunshine coloring of changing russet and gold. The famous roses of Paestum

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"Earth's preparatory school"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MUST be apparent to all thinking that what is termed human God" to inspire it. To understand God should, therefore, be the motive for all religious education, as it should be the incentive for all true spiritual progress. The Master plainly said, "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself."

In our own day, through the discovery of the Science of Christianity by Mary Baker Eddy, we have an opportunity to obtain an understanding of the divine Principle by which Christ Jesus reformed the sinner and healed the sick. This Science cannot be fully understood, however, if studied merely intellectually. It must be read carefully, and then practiced consistently, or the process of assimilation will not be complete. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy clearly explains her spiritual method of interpreting the Scriptures by the translation of things into thoughts; but at the same time she points out the great difficulty of conveying to human consciousness the knowledge of her teachings because of the materialism of the so-called human mind. For example, on page 349 she says: "Speaking of the things of Spirit while dwelling on a material plane, material terms must be generally employed. Mortal thought does not at once catch the higher meaning, and can do so only as thought is educated up to spiritual apprehension." When the significance of this fact has been grasped, one is ready to see how impossible it would be for any mortal to enter the state of consciousness called heaven without the improvement and development of one's human opportunities and faculties for learning and applying the truth here and now.

The centuries which elapsed between Moses and Jesus were hardly productive enough of spiritual growth to receive with readiness the good news, or knowledge of salvation, which was brought to the world by the great Teacher and Way-shower. The gospel which Jesus preached was imparted to the people of his day mainly by means of parables and works of healing. When questioned by his disciples why he taught in parables he said, "Therefore speak I to them in parables; because they have not seen nor do they understand."

When Jesus chose his twelve disciples, he no doubt recognized in them the qualities necessary to receive the divine message which he was about to prepare them to disseminate. Here again we have ample evidence that, in spite of the unique opportunity enjoyed by the disciples, they by no means fulfilled all that was expected of them by the Master. Paul, who never even came in contact with Jesus, and who was at first a persecutor of the Christians, seems to have realized, in some respects even more fully than some of the disciples, the universal application of the Messianic teachings. In his epistle to Titus, for example, he writes, "The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world; looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great

centuries which elapsed between Moses and Jesus were hardly productive enough of spiritual growth to receive with readiness the good news, or knowledge of salvation, which was brought to the world by the great Teacher and Way-shower. The gospel which Jesus preached was imparted to the people of his day mainly by means of parables and works of healing. When questioned by his disciples why he taught in parables he said, "Therefore speak I to them in parables; because they have not seen nor do they understand."

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Mrs. Eddy makes it plain that death cannot of itself open the door to heaven and immortality, but that, on the contrary, a better understanding of Life is the only way to break the bonds of materialism and thus enter the kingdom of God. She points out also that in the event of a mortal dying (Science and Health, p. 456), "even then he must gain spiritual understanding and spiritual sense in order to possess immortal consciousness." And she adds, "Earth's preparatory school must be improved to the utmost."

With these important facts and in-
ducements spread out before us, we should no longer hesitate to enter the vast field of human opportunity and improve it to the utmost. In "earth's preparatory school" every day presents some added proof of the worthlessness of mere material acquisition; and each victory over the self brings a richer realization of true rest and peace.

The very essence of true religion, as the derivation of the word implies, is to reconcile man to God; and, according to the Bible, the hands of this union are love. Divine love is a quality of thought wholly inconceivable without "that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great

Peonies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At times they make me think

Of toy balloons

Swaying so gently

In the summer breeze:

When they shake out their

Afterly fluted petals

After the sun has coaxed

Persistently

They make me think

Of portly, beruffled ladies

Gowned for some great event.

But in the early morning,

When the starry dew

Clings to their sparkling petals

They open wide the gates

Of wonderland!

I wander, then,

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Making of Rhodesia

The Making of Rhodesia, by H. Marshall Hall. C. M. G. London: Macmillan & Co. £1.5s.

THE average man probably has very little knowledge of how that vigorous and newly self-governing South African state, Rhodesia, came into being. Some people may remember vaguely Rhodes' expedition to the north and the Matabele rebellion. But the events of the epoch between 1885 and 1900, the decisive period in the history of the formation of Rhodesia, have been overlaid by the history of the Jameson raid and the Boer War, and so forgotten. Mr. Marshall Hall, who is certainly well qualified to be the historian, has now placed the whole fascinating story together in a well-documented and apparently accurate narrative.

After 1885 it became evident to discerning observers that a new era in the history of South and Central Africa was about to open. On the one hand, "civilization" in the form of missionaries, traders, hunters, prospectors for minerals and so forth, were beginning to penetrate into the center of that Dark Continent, which was known only to Arab slave traders until the journeys of Livingstone revealed the barbarous conditions of its life to the outside world. On the other hand, no sooner did contact between "civilization" and barbarism begin than it gave rise to a set of problems which compelled the intervention of civilized governments, which in turn started a scramble between those governments for the control of Africa whose outcome is shown on its map today.

Of all those who realized the new situation none was more discerning or was in a better position for taking advantage of the opportunity than Cecil Rhodes, who later gave his name to the country he won. Rhodes early determined that south Central Africa should fall under the British flag and British standards of law and government, and that it should not fall to the Portuguese, the Germans or the Belgians or to the patriarchal Republic of the Transvaal. Mr. Marshall Hall's book is mainly an account of how Rhodes and his associates initiated their enterprise and of the adventures and consequences which followed.

Briefly the volume tells of how the way to the north was won against the opposition of President Kruger and in spite of the timidity and procrastination of Downing Street. It tells of



BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE PEREIRA

Whose Journeys in the Chinese Empire Are Narrated by Sir Francis Younghusband in "Peking to Lhasa" (Houghton, Mifflin)

A Good Book, Master Deric!

Deric in Mesa Verde, by Deric Nusbaum. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

IT IS a question whether it is possible for a child to enjoy a book written by another child as much as grown persons do. The naive forms of expression that are so refreshing to older readers are merely a part of children's common vocabulary and pass unnoticed with them.

Nevertheless young readers will like the unfamiliar field and the firsthand experiences of "Deric in Mesa Verde," even if they miss the delight that older people will take in Deric's boyish comments and in his lovable mannerisms.

Finally Putnam's had such good success with 12-year-old David Binyan Putnam's account of his trip with Beebe's Arcturus Expedition, "David Goes Voyaging," that they have been moved again to try a book by a younger. "Deric in Mesa Verde" is another 12-year-old boy's account of his experiences in Mesa Verde National Park, where his father is superintendent. There is a foreword by Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service, and the illustrations are from photographs and fascinating drawings by Deric's mother.

A Great Tableland

Mesa Verde means "The Green Table"; it is in the southwestern corner of Colorado, and as its name suggests, is a great tableland covered with a forest of pines and cedar. It has been converted into a national park on account of its beauty, its geological peculiarities, and particularly because of the cliff-dweller ruins to be found there.

Since he was 7 Deric has lived there with his father and mother, in a house built to look like an old Pueblo Indian house, on the very edge of a canyon. From his front door he looks into Spruce Tree Ruin, one of the largest cliff-dweller habitations. Near by are Government headquarters, the museums and offices all built in imitation of Indian houses.

From the middle of May until the first of November the park is open to visitors, and Deric and his father and the rangers have all they can do to look after sightseers. He goes in search of relics that may be lying on the surface. After digging is to be done under Government supervision. In the winter the family is snowed in, with contact with the outside world only twice a month, when a ranger takes a horse and a pack-animal and goes over the 30-mile trail to Mancos for the mail and supplies. In that season there are lessons.

A Peach of a Find

Deric says he is going to be an archaeologist like his father, and he seems to have a passion for collecting, not only the tangible relics of the cliff-dwellers, but also their traditions and facts about their mode of life. Such things make up part of the substance of his book. He is also much interested in living Indians, and seems to be welcome at their hogans.

One of Deric's most thrilling experiences was the finding of a perfect stone ax belonging to the cliff-dwellers. He and another boy were browsing round Navajo Canyon when on a ledge in a little cave they found the "caste ruin" they had ever seen. It didn't take them long to put a pole against the cliff and "shiny up." The language was mainly Deric's. In the middle of the rock pile at the back of the cave was some-

the final conquest and organization of the country.

"The Making of Rhodesia" is an excellent and most useful piece of history. It gives the story accurately and comprehensively, for the author lived in Rhodesia for more than 20 years. He is, perhaps, a little prejudiced in favor of the Chartered Company and the associates with whom he has worked so long, and from another pen we might have heard more of the fierce criticisms which were leveled at the time against a very controversial enterprise. None the less, the book gives the story as it was seen by those who were responsible for what was done at the time, and the success of their handiwork and the progress which Rhodesia has since made are the best evidence that Rhodes' vision and policy were sound.

Form and Significance

Why We Look at Pictures, by Carl H. Thurston. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$4.

THE more one attempts to put the finger upon the subject of "Why We Look at Pictures," or any similar explanation, the more it would seem to evade the grasp. For such questions are never solved, although there is fun to be had in the attempt of solution. Volumes like the present one are valuable in their presentation of the many problems of the artist, the tricks of his craftsmanship, the style in which he employs his means. And then there is the importance of representation and its significance for the artist.

Mr. Thurston has left no aspect of the art of painting untouched. His intention is to present "a practical aid to the enjoyment of pictures." He begins with the more obvious beauties of the picture and gradually works toward the deeper, more significant aspects that are usually remote from the knowledge and experience of the casual observer. "It seems a little odd that art, alone among human pleasures, should be expected to yield as much pleasure to those who come to it ignorant and inexperienced as it does to those who have especially prepared themselves to understand it."

A Great Deal to Learn

From the subsequent discussion it becomes clear that there is a great deal to learn in order to turn toward the subject with increased refinement of taste and added joy. The author ends with considerations of texture, volume, shape, substance, space, focus. The consideration of movement is important in a medium in which "it is not easy to depict movement—where nothing moves." There must be motion-suggesting details that will present the character of movement.

In portraiture, the intention of the artist is toward presenting the "individuality" of the sitter.

The discussion of representation versus illustration is always interesting because the line of demarcation between the two is so indefinite. "Extreme purists say that a picture ought not to depend upon even a title—not to mention a story—as an aid to interpretation, but should be wholly self-explanatory." This is an exaggeration in one direction as is the story-telling in the other. The author considers that the meanings should be interwoven with the forms, so that one may enhance the other. Meaning is much more important.

In decorative painting there is another emphasis; that is, the adornment of the wall space. A flat, unobtrusive simplicity is suggested to enhance the architectural plan. Decorative painting is not meant for close observation nor for prolonged appreciation, but attracts the observer to it casually, "with half an eye."

"Absolute" Painting

Concerning "absolute" painting, the author says it has no more claim to first place than stiching or littering. Although "it is true that as one's familiarity with art increases, meanings drop gradually out of consciousness." "More beauty may occur independently of meaning, but for art, we expect something more than beauty, and this something cannot reach its full development without the aid of representative forms."

One is inclined to agree with the author in this conclusion after intensive experience of the modern art movement. There had been a complete shift in the direction of the abstract, but there seemed to be a gap somewhere, for so many artists have acknowledged their return to a fuller expression on the canvas by recognizing the importance of the pictorial. The blending of form and meaning as the ultimate fine balance that is required in the true masterpiece is discussed by the author with reference to the old masters. There was modification of the form with ingenuity and imagination, so that it would enhance the meaning; for example, Rembrandt painting a rougher and more intricate texture in paint in order to

riors. "The unity between form and meaning is probably the most important blend that can be made in painting, but a gifted painter will try to achieve as many more as his subject permits."

The volume is compact with innumerable considerations that absorb the lover of art.

INEZ HAYNES IRWIN
Author of "Maid's Little School" (Viking)

A Balkan Monograph

The Racial Conflict in Transylvania, by John M. Cabot. Boston: The Beacon Press. \$2.

THIS promising little work from the scion of an illustrious Boston family has already performed distinguished service as the thesis for the author's degrees at Harvard and Oxford and as winner of the Phillips Washburn prize. It serves to introduce a young historian who recommends himself most agreeably by the thoroughness with which he traces each movement of the present to its source in the past, and by the searching tests which he imposes upon each fact before admitting it to a place in his argument. Such qualities make for the just appraiser and the true historian.

Mr. Cabot has courageously tackled the Transylvanian problem, one of the tangle of Balkan puzzles that for centuries has kept Hungarians and Rumanians in a state of mutual mistrust, and even now, despite the changes effected at Versailles, can hardly be counted a closed issue.

Assuming that the Hungarian minority in Transylvania will never rest so long as it remains subject to Rumanian rule, the author sets himself to evolve a modus vivendi that may be acceptable to both sides. Beginning by submitting the respective claims to the test of other nearby culture, economics, geography, history and strategy, he concludes that the main Hungarian section of the area should be granted full autonomy, though he admits that such a solution would require on both sides a certain tolerance and sacrifice of ambitions, evidences of which have unfortunately not yet made their appearance.

Mr. Cabot leaves his conclusion somewhat underdeveloped and overqualified. Evidently he is chiefly concerned in the building up of his method of historical investigation, which is certainly well conceived and full of interest. In his excursions into political philosophy he is not quite so sure of his bearings. One cannot, for example, accept at its face value the maxim that "the nation with the higher culture almost always provides the better administration." The Romans, with their extraordinary genius for administration, were inferior in culture to the politically incapable Greeks. Administrative efficiency in one country is not necessarily a particular phase of western culture. Other forms of culture, as in the Orient, have not been associated with the art. It is not certain that humanity will always attach so much importance to it.

Again we are told that "the enlightened nations of the world have a right to rule over more backward sections because they can govern these sections so much better than can the inhabitants themselves." This may be a convenient maxim to justify political moves that are otherwise expedient. Nations, like human beings, are perhaps no worse for a period in the wilderness before they find the light. And it may sometimes help a backward race to let it wander in its own wilderness and find its own light. Russia, blundering through Bolshevism, may in the end be better off than if it had been taken in hand by some efficient nation and presented with a system of government not congenial to its particular genius.

Incidentally these considerations have little bearing on the Transylvanian question, for the difference in culture between Hungarians and Rumanians is not sufficiently marked militarily to affect the discussion. Mr. Cabot's work necessarily bears

some traces of immaturity—a tendency to be overdogmatic, to announce leading authorities on the Balkans are in error without adequately substantiating his criticism, and to use imported theories without sufficiently assimilating them and making them his own. On the other hand, the author has proved his ability to handle a theme of some magnitude, deal effectively with a vast mass of material and to present his arguments in concise and dignified language.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

She Shall Have Music, by Alice Gregory. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World. \$2.

U. S. A. Study in Democracy, by H. E. Buchholz. Baltimore: Warwick & York, Inc.

An Outline History of China, by Herbert G. Creel and Lester H. Hall. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$4.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, by Hugh Lanson Fausset. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.50.

The Laburnum Branch, by Naomi Mitchison. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World. \$1.75.

East Wind, by Amy Lowell. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.25.

The Kingdom of Dreams, by Russell E. O'Hara. New York: The Macaulay Company. \$2.

Left to the Lucky, by Clara Sharpe. New York: The Century Company. \$2.

The Tired Trolley Car, by Beth A. Retner. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

The International Labor Organization, by Paul Pritchard. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

Touring New England, by Clara Walker Whiteside. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. \$5.

One Hundred and One Ways for Women to Make Money, by Ruth Leigh. New York: Simon & Schuster. \$2.

Orpheus With His Lute, by W. M. L. Hutchinson. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.25.

A Touch of Death, by Letta Warren. New York: Simon & Schuster. \$2.

The Hunter, by Ernest Gavillane. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

Primitive Negro Sculpture, by Paul Guillaume and Georges Munro. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World. \$1.50.

On the Trail of Ancient Man, by Roy Chapman Andrews. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6.

Captain Sandman, by Miriam Clark. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The Spokesman's Secretary, by Upton Sinclair. Pasadena: Published by the Author. \$1.25.

The Beginnings of English Literary Periodicals, by Walter Graham. New York: Oxford University Press. American Branch.

The Book for American Prose, by Joseph Warren Beach. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$2.50.

The Future of Israel, by James Waterman Wise. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

Fraternal Row, by Lynn and Lois Dohmen. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The Glory of Egypt, by Louis Moresby. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The Golden Dancer, by Cyril Hume. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

Red Earth, by Jane England. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

With Seaplane and Sledge in the Arctic, by George H. Doran Company. \$6.

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Eugene O'Neill, by Barrett H. Clark. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$1.

The White Menace, by John Rhoda. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$2.

Gay's Year on Sunset Island, by Margaret Atwood. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

The Celestial City, by Baroness Orczy. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

Cordelia Chantrell, by Meade Minnigerode. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Mannequin, by Fannie Hurst. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

Maid's Little School, by Inez Haynes Irwin. New York: The Viking Press. \$1.50.

Tar, by Wyndham Lewis. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

The Great Brighton Mystery, by J. S. Fletcher. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

Cambridge Past and Present, by Brian W. Dows. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.

The Road to Samland, by "Gannet" (M. L. A. Gomperts). New York: George H. Doran Company. \$5.

The Log of the Grand Turk, by Robert R. Peabody. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.75.

Poster Builder Story Book. New York: Hales Layer Poster Corporation.

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Putting Farms on Business Basis the Object of Long-Time Planning

Dr. John D. Black, Agricultural Economist, Comments on Kinds and Value of Programs

Washington, D. C.
Special Correspondence
MORE than half the states of the Union have now either worked out a long-time program for the agricultural industry of the State or are at work upon one. In several instances, sectional or regional agricultural programs are under consideration and much has been thought, said and written about a national agricultural program.

Unsystematized and uncorrelated plans, methods and procedures no longer satisfy agricultural leaders. Too well they have seen where the great number of independent plans have performed.

Long-time planning is gradually coming to be recognized as essential to permanent success in agriculture, as it is in manufacturing and commerce. The increasing space given each year in the agricultural press to regional, state, county and community programs shows that the average rural readers are interested as well as the leaders.

The Programs Analyzed

Miss Mary G. Lacy, Librarian of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture, has greatly assisted others in the study of these programs by compiling and issuing a comprehensive annotated bibliography on the subject that is now in its second edition, and still in great demand.

Dr. John D. Black, chief of the division of agricultural economics of the University of Minnesota, has made a study of them, based on the published literature and on correspondence with state officers.

"The first 10 state programs vary a great deal in origin and purpose," says Dr. Black. "Some have been developed entirely on the agricultural college campuses. Most of them, however, represent the joint effort of agricultural college workers, state departments of agriculture, farm organizations, and in some cases chambers of commerce, editors of farm journals, and the like.

"Some are comprehensive programs covering all phases of agriculture, including the farm home as well as the farm; others are restricted programs covering one or two things. Some are so general, in their statements, that they will serve with only slight changes for the next 50 years; others consist mostly of specific recommendations as to what to do next year. The most complete of these state programs are those of Oregon and Colorado.

County Bases

"Six of these 10 states attempt to reduce their state program to a county basis, believing that only when it is reduced to terms of conditions in restricted areas can it safely be followed. Oregon has already reduced its state program to a county basis. Two states have only county programs, believing that conditions are so varied in these states that it is impossible to work out a state-wide program. One state has decided to work out its program upon a regional rather than upon a county basis. The little state of Delaware finds its farming varying so much that only the community will serve as a unit for programs.

Only nine of the 40 states responding to my inquiry can be definitely classified as not subscribing in considerable measure to the program idea. Several of these went out of their way to explain why they are opposed to the idea.

In general, their theory is that each individual farmer should be taught to keep a record of his own business, how to analyze these records and how to interpret data on prices and production and consumption, and from these work out an individual program each year for his particular farm.

Extension Forces

The job of the extension forces, according to these administrators, is principally to get as many farmers as possible to keep the necessary farm records and then help them to analyze them where possible. The price and production data needed are available to the farmers in newspapers, farm journals and Government market reports. But it may be advisable, in some cases, they admit, to assemble such of these data as particularly apply and arrange them in convenient form and distribute them to the farmers.

The theory of the program-makers, in contrast, is that only a few of the farmers will collect the necessary data, or, having collected it, will be able to make a proper analysis of it and of the data on prices, production and consumption. Therefore, someone must collect and analyze these data for them and, on the basis of this analysis, determine what individual farmers should do next year.

"Since they cannot possibly do this for each farmer in the State, they must be content with doing it in a general way for all of them, or, better still, for all of them in one region or county or community. To be sure, a general program cannot be made to fit every farm in even one community; but if it is carefully planned, and more carefully stated, it will lead very few astray and will lead many in the right direction."

Outlook Reports

Dr. Black points out that the United States Department of Agriculture furnished a foundation for such programs when, in 1923, it began to issue its annual Agriculture Outlook Report for the entire country based on all pertinent information both domestic and foreign available to its commodity specialists, economists and statisticians. Dr. Black states that these reports are an important influence especially where taken up and promulgated by public and other agencies in the various states. "It could easily be demonstrated," he says, "that there has been considerable readjustment in our agriculture along the lines laid out in these outlook studies."

After studying closely the subject as a whole and the many programs, and after pointing out many present limitations in our knowledge, our methods and our machinery, Dr. Black concludes, "Most states should eventually have some sort of state

program of readjustment or, better still, a set of regional programs of readjustment.

"Present programs are to be criticized in some case for including too much; in my judgment, they should be narrowed down to a few recommendations of major importance for the period and a few others applying to next year particularly. These latter should be changed each year. Other programs no doubt include recommendations that are untimely or unsound. It is best to wait if there is any doubt."

Dr. Black recognizes the danger in many specific recommendations in the so perfectly good program that may seem to go wrong because of a series of late spring or early autumn frosts or big crops, and that wars, epidemics and droughts will upset all calculations.

"It is always easier to sit on the fence and watch," admits Dr. Black, "but it is time for all concerned to get off and push. But which way will we push? This is really the big question to be solved. It will be well to

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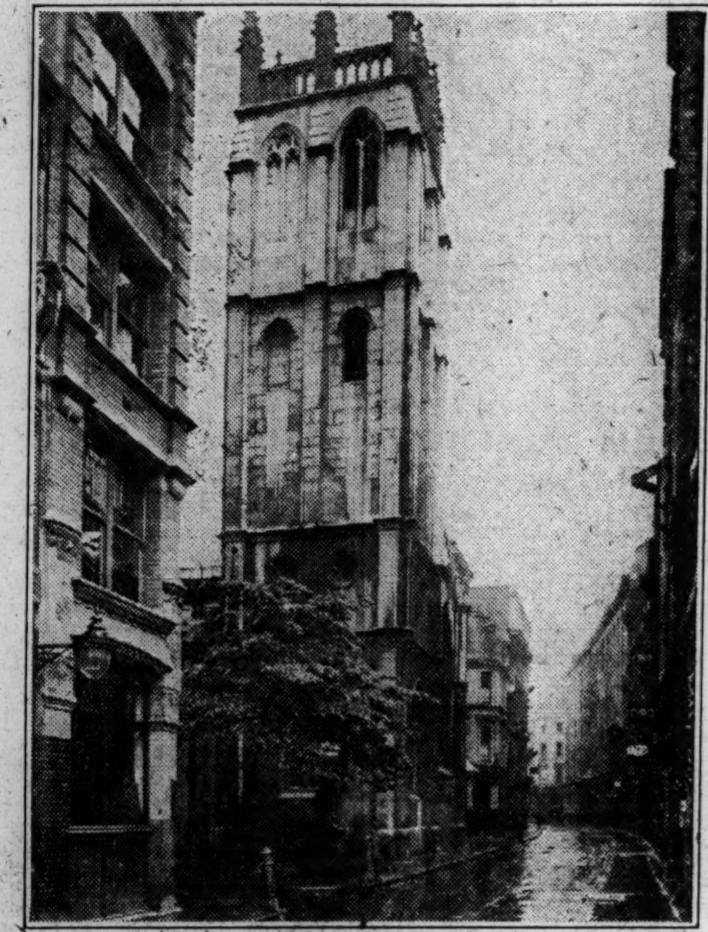
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out the program.

Oregon believes that "a state has a program in agriculture and home economics only when there is recognition and acceptance of this fact by the major forces having to do with agricultural welfare within the state." In the case of the survey, the benefits are only partially available until rather widespread recognition and acceptance has been accorded the program."

In several instances the work of making the program effective is placed largely in the hands of the state extension forces. In other states, all related and sympathetic agencies are called on to help carry out the program.



St. Albans, Wood Street, One of the 19 London Churches, the Removal of Which Has Been Recommended by the City Churches Commission

A Berkshire Idyl

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE visitor for the first time to the hill country of western Massachusetts is quite likely to exclaim, How like rural England! In the wooded hills, the fertile valleys, the dark forests, the winding streams, in the beautiful estates with their majestic elms and stately evergreens shutting off the palatial residences from the eyes of the traveler along the well-constructed roads, he finds, momentarily, at least, striking resemblance to the rural districts of England.

One sojourns for a time in that favored locality, however, the feeling of its likeness to the older country disappears, and there grows in its place a well defined sense of rustic atmosphere, wholly characteristic, both indigenous to the place, breathing the spirit of New, rather than old England. Thus the feeling of resemblance, which after all is but slight, quickly passes as one gains intimate acquaintance with the varied details of the landscape.

A Running Stream

Through the gracious hospitality of a friend, I am spending a weekend here in this beautiful hill country, and as it is not my first visit I am coming to love this varied landscape for its own sake, for its multitude of natural beauties. The quiet and diversity of this rural scene quite satisfy my love for the countryside. From my chamber window I hear the song of a running stream, one of Van Dyke's little rivers which becomes vocal as it drops down a gentle fall to the foaming brook below, while one may easily imagine a golden trout are lying in cool seclusion. It is the Williams River which has its rise somewhere in the distant hills toward the New York border. It hurries its way between the wooded heights in the distance until it reaches level meadows where in long sinuous curves its haste overcomes, it moves leisurely along by prosperous farmsteads whose luxuriant crops and well-kept herds bespeak fertile lands and prosperous husbandry. Some distance below it unites with the Housatonic, a much more pretentious stream which, coming down from the west, turns the busy wheels of many a hamlet as it makes its way to join the wide-sweeping Connecticut, some two-score miles to the eastward.

At evening, a walk along the road which crosses the Williams River leads me by a prosperous farm where a fine herd of dairy cows finds ample pasture in the intervals bordering the stream. Their quiet demeanor as they feed leisurely in the cool air quite explains why Burroughs called the cow "the rural divinity." Is not the cow the very symbol of rustic peace and contentment?

Open Places

The elm-clad intervals bordering the winding river, the background of dark pines, the distant wooded hills, the quiet farmstead set amid fields of grain and corn, the grazing herds, the evensongs of a host of feathered minstrels, all conspire to make up a scene which

Removal of Little Used Churches Is Urged as Economic Measure

Opponents of Bill in British Parliament Say Buildings Must Be Preserved Because of Historic Value

London
Special Correspondence
T

HE fate of 19 old churches in

the City of London hangs upon a bill introduced into the British Parliament by the Bishop of London. This bill is to facilitate the

yards in a straight line. You have thus got a little block of eight churches—St. Albans' Fore Street, and St. Mary's Aldermanbury, may be, and I think are, of interest, and they may be of sufficient interest to preserve, but why do you make the Church of England preserve them?

on the water's edge below London Bridge. This was built by Wren in 1666 on the site of an older church, of which Miles Coverdale, author of the first complete English version of the Bible, was rector in the far-off years 1563-66. Others are All Hallows Lombard Street, All Hallows London Wall, St. Botolph Aldgate, St. Katherine Coleman, St. Clements Eastcheap, St. Mary-at-Hill, St. Mary Woolnoth, St. Michael Cornhill, St. Alban Wood Street, St. Anne and St. Agnes, St. Botolph Aldersgate, St. Dunstan in the West, St. Mary Aldermanbury, St. Michael Royal, St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, St. Stephen Coleman Street, and St. Vedast.

A Story by Tolstoy, Told an Artist, Retold to Those Who Will Listen

Tolstoy Might Have Been, With His Benign Countenance, the Wise Man He Told About

THE bearer of a message from Tolstoy is Edmund Shulte, one of the foremost artists in wrought iron work in America, who related the unusual story in an interview upon a recent visit to Pasadena. He has a story to tell which, so far as is known, was never written by the great Russian, but was told in answer to a request of Mr. Shulte. The story made a deep impression on the artist, and through the years which have followed he is always glad to tell the story, whenever there are those who want to hear it.

Shulte, a native of Germany, early came into prominence in that country, attracting the attention of Kaiser Wilhelm who often came to his studio to watch him model. Because of his prominence a nephew of Tolstoy, Count Tolstoy, sent for him to do some work in his garden. Shulte went, completed the task, and at its conclusion, said, "Sir, I have only one request. I want to meet your uncle."

The Story
One day a woman appeared before a wise old man, her face lined with grief and suffering. She came hoping that he might lighten her grief by telling her how she could atone for a terrible sin she had committed. He offered her as the way of atonement, and find the largest stone she could. This she was to carry back to him.

Another woman came, happy, care-free, light-hearted. "Ah, no," she said. "I have committed no great sin. Oh, yes, of course I have always done right. Sometimes I have said unkind things. I have done little things. They might have hurt a little; but I have never done any great wrong. Must I atone?"

The Lightened Load
The way of atonement pointed out to her was that she was to take an apron and go into the village. There she was to gather enough stones to fill it and return with them. She left to comply.

The first woman returned, physically weary, but over her face there was a calmness and peace which had not been there when first she sought the wise old man.

"But before complete forgiveness is possible," he told her, "you must carry back the stone and place it where you found it."

Exhausted, yet she turned to carry back her heavy load to the place from whence it came.

Then the other woman returned, still happy, care-free. "It was nothing. See, they aren't heavy. I found so many little ones, you see."

"Yes, you have found them," he told her. "Now to be forgiven for the things you have done you must carry them back and place them where you found them."

The Little Things
She turned away and gayly hurried down the road, thinking that soon all would be well.

As she left the first woman returned, her face lightened as the face of one who has found peace after long suffering and anguish self-inflicted.

"It is well now," she said, as she knelt for his blessing.

But the other one returned. Where she had been gayety there was puzzlement. Perplexity, worry, the look of one with a burden which could not easily be cast off now marked her features. She came to him chastened. "But master, I have failed. So many—I could not find the places from where they had come. I could not place them where I found them. What shall I do?"

"The way of atonement for little sins is hard," he replied sorrowfully, fully he being unable to comfort her.

Eight Donkeys and a River

I WAS motoring northward from Cape Town toward the barren spaces and copper mines of Namaqualand. It was Sunday, and the villages were all alive with Cape carts, shining automobiles, groups of black-clothed Dutch folk.

At Clanwilliam, which is a cool town of orange trees, they told me that the Doorn River bridge was down. I pushed on, eager to reach Van Rhynsdorp before dark; and the road was so full of interest that I forgot all about that bridge. Then I reached the ruins.

It was a broad river, and there was 100 yards of sand to cross before entering the shallow water. I wondered how any motorcar, or even a caterpillar tractor, could reach the other side.

Out of nothing a boy appeared—a small white boy wearing a limp felt hat. He showed the keenest interest in the car; admitted sorrowfully that he had never been away from his father's farm; shared my lunch of tinned salmon and bread; and finally waved his arms vigorously.

Looking into the sun-glare ahead, I saw that the boy's signal had produced a team of donkeys. Like ants, they moved down from the skyline, vanished, and reappeared in the river.

I had photographed the boy, and when his father panted up with the donkeys, the boy told him excitedly what had happened. The father immediately implored me to photograph the whole family. "Yes, if the car comes safely across the river," I stipulated, and was assured that many cars had crossed this seemingly impassable stream without damage.

So he hitched chains to the front axles and with loud cries urged the

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WOOL MARKET SHOWS SIGNS OF IMPROVING

Domestic Prices Firm and Foreign Outlook More Promising

It is possible to do a sizable business, at a price, for almost any quality of combing wool and especially domestic wool, but the price does not appeal to the dealer very frequently. While a few have been willing to take a little less for the sake of obtaining cash for temporary use, the majority in the trade are inclined to stand firm for their asking prices, and manufacturers are finding it difficult to get all the wool they want at the price which they are willing to pay. Thus far, however, they seem to have been able to procure about all the wool they actually had to have.

Dealers, however, are inclined to the opinion that September will bring a further market change in the demand for goods and for the raw materials. For several years, September has been a month when activity commenced to improve noticeably, and judging from the manner in which business has moved in the past, there is every reason to believe that September history may be repeated.

With not a few of the leading buyers, and some of the mill treasurers, away on a vacation, it is only natural that business should have languished more or less in the last week or two.

Market Shows Improving

While the wool markets have not shown any noteworthy improvement during the last month and are not said to have done more than hold their own in that time, looking at the market from an international point of view, it may be said that it is slow.

European market centers are in better mood today than are the markets this side of the Atlantic.

The Bradford market has been the chief source of encouragement to the houses of wool during the last fortnight. A very encouraging movement in wool has been reported from Bradford in the last two weeks, and especially during the last week. One yarn spinner is credited with having purchased 1,000,000 pounds of low quarter-blood tops alone, and there were other purchases of similar size, which further sales of wool and matching for continental account are reported.

These sales have probably been made largely because of the noteworthy improvement in the British cotton gin market, and the manufacturers point of view. There can be no doubt that the textile industries of England are due for much better business than for some time, and a consequent improvement in raw material.

The governors of the London Colonial wool auctions are looking forward to the coming series, which opens Sept. 14, with a great deal more confidence. With considerable sales of wool from the 71,000 bales of wool which have been put over at the last series it is expected that competition will be reasonably good for the offerings to come up at that time.

Little Surplus Wool

It is estimated that the Australian clip of wool for the coming season will be about the same as that for the last season, namely 2,220,000 bales. Little wool is expected to come from New Zealand and South Africa is expected to come from South America. Moreover, all of these primary markets south of the Equator have no surplus of wool on hand.

Most of the buying in the local markets is in for prompt shipment, indicative of the trade's reports that the bulk of the business placed recently in the goods market has been for the heavyweight season.

While there has been good interest displayed by the trade in the opening of the lightweight lines, as almost most of the buying has been for the current heavyweight season and for clothing to be offered for sale by the retailer during the coming fall and winter.

Most of the mills have now opened their lines for the spring 1927 season generally showing reductions in prices of about 10 per cent or less, and the buyers are now well assured as to where the market is, and furthermore there is no reason to look for any change to a lower basis, so that there is really good reason for the belief of the trade for a decided improvement in the next month.

Fine Qualities in Demand

The current market is active for the fine and fine medium qualities and for the medium wools of domestic types. For three-eighths combing wools of any quality, the market is very active, but sales have been effected in a small way at about 88c, clean basis, for good territory wools, and some business in quarter-blood combing in like manner has been done at 77@78c, clean basis, for choice wool, also. Some dealers ask 80c, clean basis. Manufacturers usually are bidding 85 and 75c, clean, for the respective grades, and the competition between buyer and seller as between 85 and 90c for quarter- and 45 and 60c for the lighter wools is very active. Fine wools of good length and uniform in quality are quoted at \$1.05, clean basis, for the best territory and Texas 12-months wools, while fine and fine medium wools of French and English length sell not easily above the dollar, clean basis, and good fine clothing with difficult reaches 95c, clean basis.

There has been some interest shown in Australia 64-70s at 95@98c, clean basis. Cape hand wools, the subject of inquiry for export at 88c, clean basis, landed English port, with most holders refusing to sell unless at 85c, clean in bond, f. o. b.

Malta is still in limited request but firm in price. Some occasional piecing out demand is reported now and again. Foreign markets are steady.

TO CALL BRAZIL BONDS

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Dillon, Read & Co., who are members of a syndicate which sold in the American market \$3,000,000 United States of Brazil 6½ per cent external sinking fund gold bonds, announced yesterday that the proceeds of \$300,000 of these bonds, those designated as payable Oct. 1 at 100 compared with the issue price of 90, the redemption representing a gain of 10 per cent, \$300,000 in less than six months to the holders whose bonds are to be redeemed.

BARNSDALL EARNINGS GAIN

The Barnsall Corporation for the seven months ended July 31, 1925, reports net earnings of \$3,687,106 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, etc., to a net profit of \$1,200,000 (page 25) on the 1,137,561 combined shares of A and B stock, compared with \$1,538,396 or \$1.68 a share on \$91,952 combined shares in the corresponding period of 1925.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS

The Pennsylvania Railroad has placed 200 cars for repairing the flat-top car. The Pennsylvania is expected to place orders soon for from 2000 to 2000 cars. The Missouri-Pacific Railroad, which has 2000 cars, has made some changes in its specifications and the order probably will not be placed for a week or more.

COKE PRICES WEAKEN

PIITTSBURGH, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Coke prices have weakened. Spot sales of standard furnace coke have been made at \$3.05 to \$3.10 a ton and contract sales at \$3.15 to \$3.20.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '26	100	94½	90	85½
Am Ach 7s '41	105	100	90	85
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	95	90	85	80
Am T & T col 4s '47	100½	100	90	85
Am T & T col 5s '47	97½	97	87½	82
Am T & T col 6s '60	102½	102	92	87
Am T & T col 6s '45	100	100	92	87
Am W Paper 1st 6s '29	56	54	56	54
Am W Paper 6s ct dr '29	56	54	56	54
Anaconda Cop deb 7s '43	104½	104	98	93
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	104½	104	98	93
Anglo-Cold Co 7s '45	98½	98	98	93
Armen & Co 6s '45	93½	93	93	88
Atch Smelting 6s '47	100½	100	90	85
Am T & T col 5s '47	102½	102	92	87
Am T & T col 6s '45	100	100	92	87
Am W Paper 1st 6s '29	56	54	56	54
Am W Paper 6s ct dr '29	56	54	56	54
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	104½	104	98	93
Anglo-Cold Co 7s '45	98½	98	98	93
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Am W Paper 1st 6s '29	56	54	56	54
Am W Paper 6s ct dr '29	56	54	56	54
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	104½	104	98	93
Anglo-Cold Co 7s '45	98½	98	98	93
Armen & Co 6s '45	93½	93	93	88
Atch Smelting 6s '47	100½	100	90	85
Am T & T col 5s '47	102½	102	92	87
Am T & T col 6s '45	100	100	92	87
Am W Paper 1st 6s '29	56	54	56	54
Am W Paper 6s ct dr '29	56	54	56	54
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Am T & T col 5s '47				

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Greece, having philosophically undergone eight revolutions since the beginning of this century, will probably be little affected by the violent transfer of power from Dictator Pangalos to Dictator Condylis. It happened on a Sunday afternoon when the Athenians had leisure enough to carry through

a revolution. General Pangalos had unwisely taken a vacation, and his fate should be a warning to other dictators to stand close by the military machine lest someone else seize the throttle. The army made Pangalos—the army puts him out. That is one of the difficulties with a political machine of that character—it responds with equal alacrity and efficiency to whomsoever seizes the control.

The new dictator announces that an election will be held within eight months to restore the civil power. Pangalos was fertile with just such promises, but the actual moment for the election never seemed to arrive. It is the vital failing of dictatorships that, however efficient the dictator, however laudable his purposes, however benevolent his despotism, he never seems to know when to retire. Nine times out of ten he is violently deposed. The declaration of General Condylis, that his first step is to be the strengthening of the armed forces of the state, does not augur well for his early and peaceful submission to the return of the civil power.

There is in Athens a street leading out of Constitution Square flanked on either side by the sidewalk tables of two well-known restaurants. The avenue between is colloquially known as the Dardanelles, and across it partisans of whatever political forces are struggling for control cast looks of hatred and defiance. At one time Venezelists maintained one café, Royalists the other. In the rapid succession of governmental changes and revolution that followed the war new parties have come and gone, but always the Dardanelles has remained a no-man's land between the camps of rival political gossips. For even as in the days of Paul "the Athenians and strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing."

It would perhaps be an exaggeration to say that the politicians who sit day after day and hour after hour at the little white tables that flank the Athenian Dardanelles are the only ones affected by the frequent changes of government in Greece. But, in fact, these changes do affect the lives of the people, the progress of public affairs, the advance of industry to an amazingly trifling degree. While the Government has been subject to volcanic changes, while revolutions have supplanted peaceful political methods and the cafés were full of ex-premiers plotting to oust the ruling premier, Greece has gone on with its work with astonishing efficiency.

More than a million and a half of penniless and broken refugees have been absorbed into industrial activities and made a part of the productive forces of the country. Enormous plans for public works are being carried out. The Piraeus, which has outstripped all ports, save Marseilles, trading through the Mediterranean, is being enlarged and improved by American and British capital. Athens, with a million people, which has until recently largely relied for water upon aqueducts dating back to the time of the Emperor Hadrian, is building a complete water system. Marshes are being drained and arid wastes irrigated around Saloni. The United States, England and Germany are competing for contracts for Greek public works. And withal the people of that historic land seem incapable of maintaining a semblance of orderly political government.

Sometimes one wonders if better things would not result if the Dardanelles, instead of being bordered by cafés, were fringed with purveyors of less exciting wares. Be that as it may, Greece should find some way of so correcting her political methods as to inspire confidence in the other nations of the world.

One is inclined to agree with William P. MacCracken Jr., assistant secretary for aeronautics in the Department of Commerce of the United States, that Washington, the Nation's capital, should have a model municipal airport, if for no other reason than because of its conspicuous place in the country.

And when the added reason is considered that there is need for such an airport in the national airway system, which is being developed under the new commercial aviation law, it is seen that both from a practical and sentimental point of view the appeal is equally valid. Indeed, Mr. MacCracken has stated that the national capital could easily become the center for air lines running north and south, while he sees that the construction of such an airport would lead other cities to follow, and the use of airplanes for all purposes would be encouraged and increased.

Primarily, of course, it is the question of its value in time of peace that must be considered in such a project as this possible airport, and the great usefulness of the airplane in such connection has been proved beyond doubt. But it is not necessary to come under the stigma of a war propagandist to call attention to the fact that an utter lack of preparedness for some possible contingency does not constitute a reasonable attitude of thought toward it. National preparedness should not mean the inculcation of the war sense, nor should it involve the holding in active readiness of large armies or armaments. It is rational, however, to urge that where it is possible to build up peace-time structures that could be used for purposes of national defense, it is wise to do so.

The sensible accumulation of a reserve fund by an individual or an organization need not be thought of, and should not be thought of, as in any way leading toward the condition that it is designed to offset. And the sensible up-

The Spectacle of Greece

building of means of national defense, when such can be done in connection with peaceful activities, should likewise not be looked upon as leading toward or encouraging the possibility of war. "Semper paratus" is a motto that deserves earnest thought.

This paper has held consistently that the only valid solution of today's Chinese puzzle must be worked out by China herself. Yesterday, in the case of Russia, Europe (Japan aiding) proved by three disastrous failures that armed invasion cannot drive Bolshevism from power and establish instead genuine democratic control. Tomorrow, in the case of the fifteen-year-old Republic which lies along the Pacific coast of Asia, military intervention on the part of other states quite certainly would serve no good end.

Such a move, indeed, would oppose a greater menace to world peace than would a like action in Russia, since most of the powers have considerable holdings in the eighteen provinces, and the temptation to increase these might well present itself in a form not easily to be resisted. If that began, where would it end? To what most dangerous international complications might it not readily lead?

It would be a little more than a guess to attempt an estimate of the value of foreign-owned businesses and other interests in China. Perhaps it is somewhat indicative of their size and scope to set down that they have brought in above 300,000 residents. The Japanese are close to a half this total, and Russia, England and America show large figures. Then follow Portugal, France, Germany, Italy and Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Norway and Spain. This matter of non-Chinese property rights keeps the problem constantly before the responsible statesmen of both hemispheres. They may hope that Peking, at long last, will evolve some formulae by which to compose existing disorders. They may recognize the ill potentialities of any military adventure. What, none the less, is to be done when the lives of their nationals in China are set in jeopardy?—when legitimately acquired holdings are illegally taxed, confiscated, destroyed? It is this thread, running across the Chinese web, which, internationally speaking, shows blackest in the pattern.

Meanwhile the native war lords continue their game of battle and pillage. The cables tell us only a part of the bad whole, though enough to show that scarce a week passes but businesses are disrupted, properties suffer, lives are endangered or (too often) taken. The pessimist has much evidence to adduce when he declares that the agglomeration of tongues and civilizations which is labeled China never again will own one government.

Is it not possible for the powers signatory to the treaties of Washington (1922) to agree among themselves as to some proper course of joint action to set period to all this?—to find a practicable way to strengthen the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees of China's suffering masses? In the Four-Power Pact, England, France, Japan and the United States bound themselves so to consult if "exigencies arose" to make that appear desirable. With the flat failure of the customs debate and this prolonging of serious warfare, "exigencies" seems a modest word. In such case, of course, not that quartet of nations only, but all largely in interest should discuss ways and means looking to a bettering of the state of affairs. The eight powers which, with China, constituted the conference at the American capital, were: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan, Portugal and the United States. There are another eight with which Peking is treaty-joined: Spain, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Mexico.

It would waste precious time to send notes to whatever government may claim to rule the Yellow Republic. There is no power there capable of carrying out demands however righteous, no administration whose pledges are worth the ink and paper that bear them. But such states as might meet together—at London or Paris, or in Washington again; even in Shanghai—could, if no more, readjust their relations as to China and make preparations for a firmly united dealing with Peking when there shall seem any promise of good results in so doing. There never was a situation so dark that it could not be lightened by honest, concerted effort.

If, as in Rudyard Kipling's terse expression, "Transportation is civilization," the question of the continued supply of fuel for the motor vehicle is one of increasing world-wide importance. With something of the regularity of the groundless alarms over an impending food shortage (in face of the abundant supply of grain and other foodstuffs that obtains wherever stable political conditions permit men to work on the land), statements based upon exhaustive studies claim that present known conditions point to a decreasing supply of petroleum and its derivatives. With all respect to the surveyors of oil possibilities it may be doubted whether there will not yet be found other great deposits in untested remote regions, or at depths far lower down than the present wells extend. Making all allowances for possible new discoveries, however, it must be conceded that if present tendencies to put the world on wheels continue, and any considerable portion of mankind follows the example of the American people, the time is not far distant when the demand will exceed the total apparent supply.

That the advance in cost of gasoline, under pressure of the enormously increased demand, has not been greater than the actual difference between prices of today and those of twenty years ago has in large part been due to the new processes by which a much larger percentage of the desirable lighter substance has been obtained from the crude petroleum. The discoveries of vast oil deposits in Mexico, Colombia, Texas, California and other territories have, of

course, aided in keeping down prices, but the chief factor has been the greater percentage of gasoline recovered. Without this increase prices would undoubtedly have gone much higher.

In this connection a highly important announcement is made of the invention of a method by which an excellent motor fuel is produced from low-grade bituminous coal and lignite. Experiments which have been conducted on an extensive scale are reported as having clearly indicated that by a new process of distillation inferior coals will yield liquid fuel of an excellent quality, at a cost that will enable it to compete with gasoline. Should it be found that this process works out in practical operation on a large scale, the immense deposits of low-grade coal located in many regions of the earth should make it possible to check undue increases in gasoline prices for many years to come.

When Christy Mathewson, the famous baseball pitcher, first put on a major league uniform in 1901, the college man—he was a graduate of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.—in the "big leagues" was so rare as to attract comment. Today nearly 100 former college men, many of them ranking

The College Man in the Major Leagues

among the best in the game, are performing on the major league diamond. They represent approximately fifty institutions of higher learning throughout the United States.

Instead of being a novelty in professional baseball, it might be said that the college player is now a specialty, for major league managers, fully alert to the possibilities of developing and utilizing his skill on the diamond, are searching more and more into college ranks for their material. The high prices being asked for minor league stars are also furnishing an incentive to give more attention to the college player. Manager John McGraw of the New York Giants, Manager Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics and former Manager Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cardinals were noted in the past for showing preference for the college star, but now almost every manager is signing his share from college ranks. Today all sixteen major league teams have former college men in their lineups.

Not many college players go directly from the school diamond to the majors and "make good" in their first seasons there. George Sisler of St. Louis and Frank Frisch of the New York Giants are two of the few exceptions. Sisler is a graduate of the University of Michigan and Frisch went to Fordham University. The number who accomplish the jump from college field to major league diamond in one year is, however, steadily increasing. The college pitcher has the most difficult time staying up in his first season. Ernest W. Nevers, former Leland Stanford University star, managed to keep his place with the St. Louis Browns this year. Those who fail in their first attempts are sent to the minor leagues for more experience under optional arrangements which enable the clubs to recall them.

It is true that the difference in the quality of play in the college and major leagues is very wide. But the college game is improving with better coaching and keener competition, and the major league managers are discovering that the college man possesses as much natural ability as the minor leaguer, in many instances, and, although lacking the thorough training of the minor leaguer, is quick and eager to learn. The amount of good that is being done toward the stabilization of the professional game of baseball by this influx of college men into its ranks is immeasurable. Coming as a rule from good families, the college graduates are raising its standards. They are honest and conscientious workers with sound ideals of sportsmanship, garnered from college sports competition. And, moreover, the benefit derived by the professional game is apparently reaching with a stabilizing effect upon the college game.

It is a safe-driving test recently held in Washington, D. C., two motorcars started to cover a certain distance. One driver was ordered to make speed at every hazard, the other to observe all the traffic laws. The result was that the former had eighteen distinct charges against him and only beat the latter by a scant six minutes. Does this need any argument?

Growing "two blades of grass where one had grown before" has nothing on the condition shown by a recent survey of thirty-five blocks of property in Chicago. From this we learn that \$30,000 income was received last year from one clothing store in the "Loop" as compared with \$10,000 from the same place before prohibition, when it was operating as a saloon.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood has said: "An international journalist is an agent for preserving the peace of the world."—More agents wanted.

It might be well for motorists to remember that from a practical standpoint giving the right of way is vastly better than being right in the way.

The reported purchase by King George V of England of half a rabbit moves one to wonder whether he preferred the hop or the nibble.

There are many ways offered to live an easy life, but one of the surest ways of doing so is to live within one's income.

Speaking of hand-mowing, of course you know what a snath is, what it is made of, by whom and where?

Judging by the condition of most straw hats, 'tis a good thing that summer is most over.

Those who wake up to find themselves famous have not been sleeping on the job.

If yeast makes the loaf work, is there no leaven for the loafer?

A really serious mistake is one from which nothing is learned.

"Is it common sense?" is a good second thought.

All eyes on the world's potato crop.

The National Consciousness of Estonia

CAN a country which has been a subject nation, the slave of its neighbors, compelled to speak their language and live their lives, for 700 years, maintain enough of an existence of its own to justify its adding one more to the nations of the world? Would it not have been better for it to remain a part of Russia, or Germany, or Sweden?

These were questions which interested me when I first came to Estonia, and before I had been here long I realized vividly that Estonia has not only kept active a national consciousness during her long years of oppression, but that since 1920 when she achieved her independence she has been making a valiant effort to develop in her people a sense of her own individuality as a nation.

There is melancholy and pathos in the story of Estonia, but it reads as a fascinating tale. The Estonians, who are closely related to the Finns in race and language, were known as a free nation as early as the fifth century, when they were noted as sea rovers and pirates and held combats with the Vikings. In the thirteenth century, after long resistance, they were conquered by the Christian Crusaders, and for 700 years they have been serfs under the rule of the Danes, Germans, Swedes, Poles, and Russians.

Perhaps the most notable of these efforts toward national expression has been the revival of interest in the Estonian language and literature. Any public use or teaching of the Estonian language was prohibited for so long that there is very little Estonian literature in existence.

In 1905, however, a group of young writers known as "Noor Eesti" (Young Estonia) came together with the object of raising the standard of Estonian culture, and a more popular Estonian Literary Society (Eesti Kirjanduse Selts) was established in 1906 and now has a membership of over a thousand. Through its efforts many folk songs and stories, proverbs, and riddles have been collected and form invaluable witness to the peculiar traits and character of the people.

In spite of the fact that Estonia encourages the use of its own language and discourages Russian and German, it is still very much a country of three languages. There are many German people living in the cities, and many Russians, and why should they trouble to learn Estonian, since most Estonians speak both the languages as well as their own?

Tartu is my favorite Estonian city, with its narrow cobblestone streets and picturesque plaster houses of every pastel shade. It was built in 1030, and its university is one of the oldest in Europe, founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus. The university buildings are quaintly built of salmon pink plaster, and it is interesting to know that over 4000 students come here to study.

A favorite haunt in Tartu (Dorp) is Lihavarg, the market place, on a great paved square near the river. The peasants, whose families perished on piles of hay in the crudest kinds of pastel shade, are rattling over cobblestone roads in the early morning and set up stalls of flowers and vegetables and berries. They are always barefooted, the women with white or gay colored kerchiefs and sagging skirts, and the men in faded blouses, pink, pale green, deep rose, or blue. Their picturesqueness is a source of never-ending delight.

"Under the blue sky, on the black soil, works the Estonian toiler in a white robe," said one of the early writers whose works are preserved in the Kaliopoeia, Estonia's epic poem, and from this sentence came the Estonian flag with its three horizontal stripes of blue and black and white.

And the people of this fair land care ardently for their flag, for it signifies to them that out of what they have brought from their ages of oppression there is being achieved a nation giving free expression to the personality that persisted through centuries of subjugation and cruelty.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN
NEW lignite fields have been discovered around Erkner and Fuerstenwalde in the east of Berlin. They extend for over 200 square kilometers, but unfortunately are about 100 meters below the surface of the earth, so that their exploitation will cause some difficulty. Lignite fields have already been found in several places in the Province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is located, and at one time the municipal authorities of Neukölln, a district of Berlin, purchased such a field and began to exploit it. But work was stopped again very soon as it proved to be unprofitable. The new fields, however, appear to be of greater importance, since the daily output is estimated at 2000 tons of lignite. Already plans are being discussed for the erection of a briquette and a chemical factory. Thus it may happen that Berlin after all will become a mining city.

The Germans have an inclination to call their passenger and freight ships after the names of cities, rivers, states and mountains of their country. Thus the Hamburg America Line and the North German Lloyd own vessels called Berlin, Dresden, Bayern, Sachsenwald, etc. Now there will be also a ship called Grunewald after the pine forest surrounding the Havel lakes in the west of Berlin, the favorite spot for walks and picnics of the population of this city. She is the former steamer Manoa of 5000 tons, and has just been purchased by the Hamburg America Line.

Ten kilometers of country thoroughfares are being converted every day into dust-free roads for automobile traffic in Saxon. In this manner all country roads in that state will be turned into modern automobile highways in the course of the next five or six years. Not less than 20,000,000 marks have been reserved for this purpose, although the revenues of the tax on automobiles amounts to only one-tenth of this sum. Saxon is the first state to take active steps in this matter, and the question is being raised when Berlin will follow suit, since many of the roads in its vicinity are not fit for heavy automobile traffic.

Never, according to a recent article of Mr. Justice Ridell's, does it take more than a half hour to obtain a jury in Canada. He has known of only one challenge of a juror for cause in his experience of over forty years on the bench. The judge in Canada may comment on the evidence to the jury. Everything possible is done to speed up the trial.

"In criminal prosecutions we in Canada, being a poor and busy people, have no time or money to waste on trials and sensations," writes the Canadian. "We have adopted the view that a criminal prosecution is a solemn investigation by the state to determine whether the accused has been guilty of a crime against it, and not a game at which the smartest man wins and the newspapers get lots of interesting copy." (10 Minnesota Law Review, 558.)

It should be obvious that besides misrepresenting civilization the sensational writers also make it more difficult for juries to determine questions of fact impartially. Reading of the litigation in premature newspaper reports, they tend to decide the facts even before entering the jury box. This abuse has led some judges in America to encourage attorneys to submit their cases to the court without having any jury at all.

Chief Justice Bond of Maryland in his pamphlet "Trying . . . Cases . . . by Judges Alone, without Juries" says, "Trial before the court has been preferred in cases in which it has been feared that the newspaper discussion might render the jury impartial of any defense, or of some particular defense. Trial by the court at least offers an escape from some of the evils of trial by newspapers, or at least some mitigation of them."

From this brief discussion, it should be clear that sensational journalism actually tends to hamper the administration of justice. It is submitted that part of the blame should fall upon the legal profession for not rectifying its court procedure. But the crime-news paper is not excused, nevertheless, from its duty to clean its pages sufficiently to give a representative picture of its nation's social life.

Minneapolis, Minn.

L. L. A.